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**THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN THE MANAGEMENT OF
VIOLATED WOMEN IN INTERNALLY DISPLACED
PERSONS' CAMPS (A CASE STUDY OF GENDER-BASED
VIOLENCE IN MAIDUGURI, BORNO STATE, OF NIGERIA.
(2012-2018).**

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

IN THE NAME OF ALLAH THE BENEFFICENT THE MERCIFUL.

DECLARATION

QUR'AN:

“Men are the protectors and maintenance of women, because Allah has given the one more (strength) than the other and because they support them from their means”).{Nisaa:34}

(A. Yusuf Ali)

HADITH:

A man came to the Prophet Mohammed (SAW) asking “who is the most deserving of my care?” He said, “Your mother.” The man asked, “Then who?” He said your mother” The man asked “Then who?” He said your mother.” The man asked (the fourth time), “Then who?” He said, your father” {Transmitted by Bukhari and Muslim on the authority of Abu Huraira The Pearl and the Coral (Al-Lu’lu’ walmarjan) (1652)}.

استهلال

قَالَ تَعَالَى:

﴿ وَلَا تَكْرِهُوا فَتَيَاتِكُمْ عَلَى الْبِغَاءِ إِنْ أَرَدْنَ تَحَصُّنًا لِّتَبْتَغُوا عَرَضَ الْحَيَاةِ الدُّنْيَا وَمَنْ

يُكْرِهِنَّ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ مِنْ بَعْدِ إِكْرِهِهِنَّ غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ ﴿٣٣﴾ ﴾ النور: ٣٣

But force not your maids to prostitution when they desire chastity, in order that ye may make a gain in the goods of this life. But if any one compels them, yet, after such compulsion, Is God oft-forgiving, Most Merciful (to them). (a-Nur:33)

(A. Yusuf Ali)

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my late mother who brought me to this world and painstakingly saw to it that I acquired knowledge from the cradle, and encouraged me to reach my present level in life believing in my capability. She believed that a woman's strength is in her education. I applaud her as the prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم said (بارك الله. be grateful to your mother three times before, your father. فيكم).

To my late father, a very gentle, and being so kind hearted man, who also believed in education of his children, and encouraged us to acquire knowledge as knowledge makes one who he or she is.

To my husband, may Allah continue to give him peace and blessings for being patient at home, praying for me and encouraging me throughout the period of my stay in Sudan, May he and we, the rest of the family, be members of Al-Jannatu Firdaus, Amen

(بارك الله فيكم).

To my beautiful jewels, my children and other members of the family, I say thank you very much for patiently being on your own without me. (بارك الله فيكم).

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Those whose names are not mentioned, this author will keep remembering them too thank you so much.

ABSTRACT

This research examined the role of government in the management of violated women in the internally displaced persons camps, being a case study of gender-based violence in Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria(2012-2018). The inability of the government to guarantee the safety of women in IDPs' camps in Maiduguri led to their being exposed to sexual violence, rape or arranged marriage in order to have access to the provision of food, shelter and other sources of livelihood. Allegations were made that women were raped and sold in many camps in Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria. Inadequate implementation of efforts aimed at protecting and preventing women against assault puts them in a deplorable situation. Furthermore, all documented evidence have been relatively silent on the situation in Borno State, thus allowing perpetuation of the problem. This situation has stimulated the present author to carry out this research so as to fill the information gap with hard findings to be added to existing knowledge. Gender-based violence is defined as “any act of gender violence that result in, or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life”. Women are about half of the world's 33.2 million

IDPs', and are more susceptible to sexual violence and face difficulties in exercising their rights and getting legal justice. The objective of the study is knowing the government efforts on protection, health care, empowerment, and rehabilitation of these survivors. The verification of the research hypotheses on protection, health care, empowerment, and rehabilitation revealed that the government, had not significantly done any of the above. The methodology used in this study included the use of descriptive, analytical and inferential statistics. Descriptive statistics consists of simple percentages, and frequency distribution tables, while inferential statistics was done through the use of (ANOVA) and Kendells'W to test the hypothesis. The target population is 488. Multistage sampling technique was adopted, convenient and proportionate sampling was used to select 198 consisting of opinion women leaders and the violated women. Simple random sampling was used to select 290 camp officials, and 5 selected NGOs in camps. Out of the 488 questionnaires administered, 471 were retrieved. The findings showed that confidentiality was maintained as a means of protection of the survivors, secondly, it was only NGO's and not the government that provided health services, psychosocial services, skills acquisition, erection of schools, and participating in educating the

survivors as a means of empowerment and rehabilitation. Thirdly the findings show that camps settings by the government do not ensure mainstreaming for the protection of the violated women. Fourthly access to the government judiciary and getting perpetrators of the crime prosecuted was not easy for the violated women.

Lastly the findings show that the violated women were enlightened on how to manage and overcome traumatic disorders by the NGOs' not by the government.

The reform actions suggested by the study, recommend that sensitization programmes aimed at showing the danger of sexually transmitted diseases should be put in place. Punitive measures should be taken for offenders, alternative measures be provided for fuel to reduce the risk of GBV at isolated areas, and female education should be enhanced to make women be able to look after themselves.

مستخلص البحث:-

تتناول البحث دور الحكومة في ادارة حماية النساء المنتهكات في مخيمات النازحين داخليا بولاية بورنو بنيجيريا ودراسة العنف القائم على اساس الجنس خلال الفترة 2010- 2019. وتمثلت مشكلة البحث في عدم قدرة الحكومة على ضمان سلامة النساء في مخيمات النازحين فلا ولاية بورنو واللائي تعرضن للعنف الجنسي والاغتصاب أو الزواج المرتب من أجل الحصول على الغذاء والمأوى ومصادر الرزق الأخرى. وقد وردت ادعاءات بأن النساء تعرضن للاغتصاب والبيع في عدد من المخيمات بولاية بورنو بنيجيريا. كل الجهود الموثقة بشأن أوضاع النساء النازحات وتشغيل غير الملائم للجهود الرامية الى حماية ومنع النساء من الاعتداء يجعلهن في حالة يرثى لها. كانت الجهود نسبياً صامتة في ولاية بورنو مما جعل المشكلة مستمرة. لقد اهتم هذا البحث بسد الفجوة العلمية والحصول على نتائج عمية اضافية الى المعرفة الموجودة. العنف القائم على الجنس يؤدي الى أو يحتمل أن يؤدي للأذى أو معاناة جسدية او جنسية او نفسية للمرأة بما في ذلك التهديد بمثل هذه الأفعال او الإكراه او الحرمان التعسفي من الحرية سواء كان ذلك في مكان عام او في الحياة الخاصة. جدير بالإشارة أن النساء يمثلن حوالى نصف المشردين داخليا والبالغ عددهم (33.2) مليون نسمة والنساء الأكثر عرضة للعنف الجنسي وتواجهن صعوبات في ممارسة حقوقهن القانونية. أهداف الرسالة تتمثل في معرفة جهود الحكومة بشأن الحماية والرعاية الصحية وتمكين وتأهيل هؤلاء النازحات. قد أظهرت الفرضية المتعلقة بالحماية ان الحكومة لم تفعل أي مما سبق ذكره. المنهجية المستخدمة في المواد هذه الدراسة تشمل المنهج الوصفي التحليلي والاستدلالي وذلك الى جانب مكونات وصفية بنسب بسيطة وجداول التوزيع التكراري في حين تم الاستدلال باستخدام تحليل التباين ومعامل كيندل للتوثيق وذلك لاختيار الفرضيات. اخذت عينة من مجتمع الدراسة وتم اختيار (198)

امرأة معتدى عليها و(290) مسؤولاً من المخيمات المختلفة والمنظمات التي تعمل في هذا المجال وتم توزيع (488) استبانة تم تحليل (471) منها. أظهرت نتائج البحث: إن السدية التي كانت تستخدم كوسيلة للحماية. والمنظمات غير الحكومية هي التي قدمت الخدمات الصحية والنفسية واكتساب المهارات وانشاء المدارس. كذلك المنظمات غير الحكومية هي التي شاركت في تثقيف النازحين كوسيلة للتمكين وإعادة التأهيل. من توصيات الدراسة: يجب أن تكون برامج التوعية عن خطر الأمراض المنقولة جنسياً مستمرة ودائماً. يجب توفير تدابير وقوانين رادعة للحد من مخاطر العنف الجنسي فى المناطق المعزولة وتشديد العقوبة على المخالفين. يجب تعزيز تعليم الاناث ليكتسبن القدرة العناية بأنفسهن.

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this thesis titled The Role of Government in the Management of Sexually Violated Women in the Internally Displaced Persons' Camps in Maiduguri, the capital of Borno State, of Nigeria. (A case study of gender- based violence), is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Doctorate of Philosophy (PhD) in Public Administration, International University of Africa Khartoum, Sudan, through the Deanship of Graduate Studies, by Bilkisu Lawan Gana, with our approval as the supervisor Prof Abdul Muniem Mohammed Ali Idris and co- supervisor Prof Idris Salim El Hassan.

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Date:

Table of Contents

N	Contents	Page Number
1.	Declaration	I
2.	إستهلال	II
3.	Dedication	III
4.	Acknowledgement	IV
5.	Abstract	VII
6.	مستخلص البحث	X
7.	Certification	XII
8.	Table of Contents	XIII
9.	Lists of Acronyms	XVIII
10.	List of tables	XIX
Chapter one: Introduction		
11.	Preface	1
12.	Research Problem	5
13.	Research Questions	11
14.	Objectives of The Study	11
15.	Importance of The Study	12
16.	Research Hypothesis	14
17.	Methodology of The Research	14

18.	Scope and limitations Of The Study	15
19.	Definition of Terms	17
20.	Structure of The Research	18
CHAPTER TWO		
21.	Previous Studies	20
CHAPTER THREE: GOVERNMENT		
22.	Government	57
23.	3. Concept of Government	57
24.	3.1 The State	58
25.	3.2 Fragile State	59
26.	3.3 Management	61
27.	3.4 Classical Approaches to Management	61
28.	3.5 Theoretical Framework	63
29.	3.6 The State Fragile Theory	63
30.	3.7 The Social Contract Theory	65
31.	3.8 Human Rights Theory	68
CHAPTER FOUR: GENDER- BASED VIOLENCE		
32.	4. Concept of Gender- Based Violence	74
33.	4.1 Experiences of Gender- Based Violence	82
34.	4.2 African Union Convention on IDPs' in Africa, 2009	88
35.	4.3 Consequences of Sexual violence	91

36.	4.4 Rape Theory	93
37.	4.5 Theories Of Sexual Violence	95
38.	4.6 Evolutionary Theory	96
39.	4.7 Feminist Theory	97
40.	4..8 Management and Protection of IDPs’ from Gender-Based Violence	97
41.	4.9 Provision of Food and Water as a Means of Protection	105
42.	4.10 Shelter and Housing Needs of Sexually Violated Women as a Means of Protection	110
43.	4.11 Fuel Provision as a Means of Protection	113
44.	4.12 Health Care Services to Sexually Violated Displaced Women	116
45.	4.13 Empowerment of Sexually Violated Displaced Women	126
46.	4.14 Rehabilitation of Sexually Violated Women as IDPs’	128
CHAPTER FIVE:CASE STYDY		
47.	Case study	140
48.	5. Overview of Borno State and its Capital	149
49.	5.1: Physical Set-Up	151

50.	5.2: Settlement and Population	154
51.	5.3: Economic Activities	155
52.	5.4: Social and Economic Infrastructure	156
53.	5.5: Overview of Maiduguri(The State Capital)	158
CHAPTER SIX: FIELD STUDY		
54.	Field Study	163
55.	6-1 Population of The Study:-	163
56.	6-2 Sources of the Data and Information	163
57.	6-3 Sample Size and Sampling Technique	167
58.	6-16 Discussions of Major Findings	207
59.	Conclusion	211
60.	First: Findings	211
61.	Second: Recommendations	214
62.	References	215
APPENDICES		
63.	Appendix.1: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CAMP OFFICIALS	227
64.	Appendix.2 INTERVIEW WITH NGOS	232
65.	The Protection of Women Against Gender- Based Violence (GBV)	232
66.	The Provision of Health Care Services to Gender- Based	233

	Violence Victims	
67.	Empowerment of the Violated Women	234
68.	The Rehabilitation of Gender- Based Violence (GBV) Victims in Camps	235
69.	Appendix3:Interview With Women Opinion leaders and Violated Women	236
70.	(Research Assistant record)	237
71.	Protection of The IDPs’ From Abuses	238
72.	Provision of Healthcare Services to Abused Women	239
73.	Empowerment of Violated Women	240
74.	Rehabilitation of Gender-based Violence Victims in Camps	241
75.	Appendix 4 Pictures	242

Lists of acronyms

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. AIDS: | Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| 2. GBV: | Gender-Based Violence |
| 3. HIV: | Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| 4. IDPS: | Internally Displaced Persons' |
| 5. NGOS: | Non-Governmental Organizations' |
| 6. NEMA: | National Emergency Management Agency |
| 7. CEDAW: | Convention Elimination Of All Forms Of Discrimination |
| 8. SEMA: | State Emergency Management Agency |
| 9. NYSC: | National Youth Service Corp |
| 10. EYN: | Ekklesiyar Yan'uwa A Nigeria |
| 11. SIDA: | Swedish International Development Agency |
| 12. SGBV: | Sexual And Gender-Based Violence |
| 13. UN: | United Nation |
| 14. IDIS: | In Depth Interviews' |
| 15. FGM: | Female Genital Mutilation |
| 16. VAW: | violence Against Women |
| 17. UK: | United Kingdom |
| 18. UNO: | United Nation Organization |
| 19. MDGS: | Millennium Development Goals' |
| 20. DRC: | Democratic Republic of Congo |
| 21. NDMF: | National Disaster Management Frame |
| 22. WVP: | Women Victims of Violence Project |
| 23. STI: | Sexually Transmitted Infections |
| 24. STD: | Sexually Transmitted Diseases |
| 25. WCC: | Women Crises Center |

List of Tables:

N	Contents	Page Number
1.	Table 6 - 1 Sample Frame	169
2.	6 – 2 The Respondents of Sex	172
3.	6 – 3 The Age Distribution of Respondents	172
4.	6 – 4 The Marital Status Distribution of Respondents	173
5.	6 – 5 The Distribution of Respondents by Academic Qualification	174
6.	6 – 6 The Distribution of Respondents by Occupation	175
7.	6 – 7 The Distribution of Respondents by IDPs’ and Camp Officials	175
8.	6 – 8 Responses on The Protection of Women Against Gender- Based Violence	176
9.	6 – 9 Responses on The Provision of Healthcare Services to Gender- Based Violence Survivors	183
10.	6–10 Responses Towards Economic Empowerment of Violated Women	190
11.	6–11 Responses on Rehabilitation of GBV	197

	Survivors in Camps	
12.	6–12 Summary of Analysis of Variance on Protection of Women from Gender-Based Violence in Maiduguri, IDPs’Camps.	203
13.	6–13 Summary of Analysis of Variance on Healthcare of Sexually Violated Women as Victims in Maiduguri IDPs’ camps	204
14.	6-14 Result of Pearson Product Moment Correlation on Relationship Between Efforts of Government and Empowerment of Violated Women in Maiduguri IDPs' camps.	205
15.	6-15 Result of Pearson Product Moment Correlation on Relationship Strategies put in place by The Government and Efforts at Rehabilitation	206

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of the preface, research problem, research questions, importance of the study, research hypotheses, methodology of the research, scope and limitations, definition of terms, and the structure of the research.

INTRODUCTION

PREFACE

Gender- based violence (GBV) has a devastating impact on the individual women who are victims of such violence , for they often experience long term emotional, and mental distress, and reproductive health problems; and are at a higher risk of acquiring sexually transmitted diseases such as herpes, gonorrhea, and HIV/AIDS.

Similarly, GBV is viewed as a significant problem in refugee camps throughout the world. It constitutes a violation of human rights, and is a global concern that cuts across borders, cultural, social and economic aspects of life. The problem in displacement settings is high as women are often targeted, being the most vulnerable to exploitation, violence and abuse.

Violence against women is perhaps the most wide spread and socially tolerated of all human rights violations. The cost of GBV to women, their children, families and communities is an obstacle to poverty reduction, the achievement of gender equality and the realization of peaceful transition to post conflict societies.

Violence against women is accepted as a cultural norm in many societies, and is often condoned by the community and state elders. Reports on the stigma attached to female victims is very

low. If women report violence against them, the family and authority turns them away, as that is considered a matter to be dealt with in the family.

Justice is not easily assessed in a criminal justice system that is not sensitive to the needs of women, and this affects information and data collection on the issue, especially in Africa. It also affects the ability of policy makers to guide legislatures as policy formulators and implementers.

Furthermore, One of the major obstacles to the prevention, reduction and eradication of GBV is that it remains largely invisible and its victims largely silent, thus making it difficult to solve. Government, NGOs, and civil societies need indicators to assist them measure the scope, prevalence causes, and consequences of the problem, and measures taken to eradicate them .

Globally, violence against women is perhaps the widest spread and most socially tolerated of human rights violations, cutting across geographical borders, race, class, ethnicity and religions. For example there are 59.5 million refugees worldwide, and among them there is wide spread brutalization of women, which is a persistent trend.

Women and girls often lose their rights to education, political participation and livelihoods. Confinement of refugees in closed camps, traditional norms breakdown, exposing refugee women and girls to rape by other refugees, and self-appointed elders may thwart attempts to punish the offenders.

Many women do enter into what is called "protection marriages" in order to avoid sexual assault. The assault is not carried out by male residents of the camps only, but also committed by camp, and migration or humanitarian staff.

In 2002 a report revealed that girls were sexually exploited by humanitarian agency staff and security forces in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra-Leone. A French soldier was recently accused of child abuse in Central African Republic. In Nigeria some women and girls alleged that they have been raped and sold in the IDPs' camps. That allegation was denied by the emergency response authorities. Yet this problem still persists, due to corruption.

Since 1997 the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women stipulates that all states of the world should take necessary steps towards eradicating prostitution, rape, and the trafficking of women. This should be applied to protect women in IDPs' camps from assault such as those that took place in Nigeria and Liberia.

In a culture where a woman's status is tied to a man's, access to justice is made difficult for women than for men. Likewise, camp situations expose female refugees to high levels of sexual exploitation and human right abuse because of poor security measures within or around the camps.

The situation of armed conflict in the north eastern part of Nigeria, has led to mass exodus of people who have fled their homes, and taken refuge in most States' capitals in Nigeria. The continued increase in the spread of the activities of insurgency in north eastern Nigeria since 2009 has created adverse humanitarian consequences to the region.

Borno State, is one of the states that have experienced the above situation. There are more than 1.5 million displaced persons in Maiduguri, Borno State, with women and children being the most vulnerable. Women and children are the worst hit as results of humanitarian crises.

One peculiar trend in Borno State, is that some of these women have been subjected to gender- based violence in the form of rape en route to the camps. Furthermore, once they settle in the camps, the violence and brutalization continue. There is a complete negation of the fundamental human rights of women in camps.

Nigerian women and girls have given harrowing accounts of their experiences at the hands of the military and government officials. The study will examine the role of government in the management of gender -based violence in camps in Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria.

STUDY PROBLEM.

Women account for about half of the 33.2 million Internally Displaced Persons' (IDPs) in the world. In addition to the general human rights violations faced by all IDPs', displaced women are often at a greater risk than other affected populations. They are more susceptible to sexual and gender- based violence, and are likely to face difficulties in exercising their rights and getting legal justice.

“Unlike refugee women, who may register with UNHCR and receive assistance from a range of humanitarian organisations, IDPS' women remain within the borders of their own countries and their national government is responsible for protecting and assisting them.” (UNHCR 2010).⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ UNHCR 2010.

Displaced women living in camps experience violence from camp administrators or humanitarian workers. This violent experience is further aggravating to their already deplorable situations. Female IDPs' across the world are highly vulnerable to all forms of sexual and physical violence. Staying in camps within the country of origins or seeking protection elsewhere, women displaced face serious threats to their security, freedom and health,

The governments are responsible for the provision of security and protection of the state, its borders, citizens and their properties. It is also saddled with the responsibilities of providing basic amenities like housing, water, education, health, roads, trading facilities, job opportunities for its able men and women.

The failure and weakness of the Nigerian state in ensuring security and practical control over its vast territories in the north eastern region, and guaranteeing job security, have led to greater insecurity in the region which in turn led to the increase of IDPs', with women being the worst hit due to their vulnerability.

The government's inability to further guarantee the safety of these women in IDPs' camps in Maiduguri, in terms of security, sufficient food, non food items, and sufficient financial resources led to their being exposed to sexual violence, rape or arranged marriages in order to have access to the provision of food, shelter

and other sources of livelihood. In this respect however, it is, obvious that the states and UNHCR, have failed in their responsibility to protect women from gender- based violence in camps.

A considerable percentage of displaced females who sought aid from aid workers reported having been sexually abused. The scenario of GBV often leaves the women worse off than they were after having contacts with the aid workers. “Many of these women who have been violated wished they could return immediately after the on-going danger that caused them to flee.” (Caritas Lebanon, 2002)⁽¹⁾.

This situation could be generalized to all gender- based violated women in camps. There are allegations that women have been raped and sold in so many camps in Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria. Moreover, gender- based violated women are categorized as refugees without special attention given to their plight.

⁽¹⁾ Caritas .L“ Protecting Female Refugees against Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Camps” humanitarian affairs: human security, Migration, vulnerabilities,women 2015-10-23 MarijaObradovic. United Nations University Article Published,(2002)) , P 5

The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)⁽¹⁾ stipulates that states should employ necessary steps towards eradicating sexual violence, prostitution, and trafficking of women. This norm should be applied to protect women and refugees in IDPs' camps from sexual violence and assault.

The Nigerian government in collaboration with NGOs, have been responding to the needs of IDPs' such as, physical and mental needs of the violated women by providing them with security, dignity kits, supporting medical cost of pregnant women. Social, emotional, and intellectual needs are also addressed by a combination of psycho-social activities, such as, group and individual counseling, psychological education, psychiatric referral and the provision of cultural dresses.

However, the services provided by the government are inadequate to cater for these varying and emerging needs of the violated women. The reason for the deplorable situation in the management of women that are violated in camps is simply

⁽¹⁾ - The Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)P 46 of 2000 and CEDAW of 2012 Pp 2-6

inadequate for implementation of the policies aimed at protecting and preventing women against assaults.

According to Amnesty International, individuals who commit rape and other violence against women and girls often enjoy near total impunity. Some of the barriers to justice for these crimes include: inability of victims to identify their attackers, lack of will by authorities to investigate, threats and intimidation techniques to prevent victims from testifying, weaknesses in the legal framework, and the use of traditional customs of conflict resolution that do not discourage perpetrators from negative behavior.

Despite these efforts at eliminating the scourge of gender-based violence, the problems still persist in the IDPs' camps in Maiduguri, Borno state, as a result of uncoordinated activities between the state and the national government at their levels in Nigeria. However, why these problems persist has not been sufficiently documented empirically. The fact that available literatures have said little or nothing about the situation, reiterates the inadequacy of the vital information or knowledge needed to tackle the problems, and alleviate the sufferings of the violated women.

More so, all documented evidence have been relatively silent on the situation in Maiduguri, Borno States. The State has failed to live up to it's obligations, and this is as a result of the lack of efforts to handle the high number of sexually violated women in displaced persons camps.

To fill these information gaps, therefore, this researcher has been stimulated to carry out this study, get some findings and recommendations that would assist the government in its role in the management of gender- based violence in IDPs' camps in Maiduguri, Borno state, Nigeria, by looking for answers to the following questions and fill in the gap with scientific information that would be add to existing knowledge:

1. – In what ways has the government prevent gender-based violence in IDPS' camps?
2. – How effective are the government strategies in responding to the psychological problems of gender violated women in camps?
3. - What are the roles of the government in assisting women as victims of sexually transmitted diseases?
4. - What are the socio-economic situations of GBV women in Maiduguri camps?

RESEACH QUESTIONS:

Based on the objectives of the study, the following research questions are raised:

1. -How has the government protected women against GBV?
2. -How has the government been providing health care services to the abused women?
3. -What are the efforts made by the government to empower women as victims of gender- based violence?
4. -What are the strategies put in place by government to rehabilitate women as victims of gender- based violence in the IDPs' camps?

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objective of the study is to assess the role of government in the management of gender- based violence in IDPs' camps in Maiduguri, Borno state, Nigeria. The specific objectives are to;

1. assess the extent to which the government has protected women against gender- based violence;
2. assess the extent to which the government's healthcare services are adequately provided to the abused women;
3. examine the efforts made by the government towards economic empowerment of the abused women; and,

4. examine the response strategies on rehabilitation of gender-based violation against women in IDPs' camps.

IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

1. The findings of this study are of immense significance to several bodies and organizations (National Emergency Management Agency, State Emergency Agency, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and International Non-Governmental Agencies) in charge of the management of violated women in Maiduguri, IDPs' camps. Accordingly
2. It would provide an insight into sexual violence against female refugees and ensure the compliance with human rights in the camp for all female refugees.
3. It would also provide the government and other policy makers with information on how to formulate appropriate mechanisms and monitoring systems to address the protection and management of violated women in IDPs' camps in Maiduguri.
4. Female refugees comprising the opinion women leaders and survivors of the selected IDPs' camps, that were selected as the target group to discuss their experiences of violation in the camps. This would provide them with

useful information on the prevalence and cause/risk factors of abuse against female refugees. This fills in the gap in research regarding sexual abuse against female refugees that have not been satisfactorily assessed, thereby broadening the understanding of the gravity of the consequences of abuse against female refugees.

5. It would be of importance in terms of information dissemination, the refugees in the selected IDPs' camps in Maiduguri who have encountered many problems which include challenges of journey to Maiduguri, and being targeted because of their vulnerability as victims for sexual abuse. Thus showing the seriousness of the problems to stake holders for taking appropriate measures to alleviate the problems.
6. Finally, it is expected that it stimulates prospective interested researchers to carry out research on this and to delve into those areas that are not touched or else inadequately treated, thereby filling in the gap.

RESEARCH Hypotheses

Hypothesis: This is the empirical formulation of relationships between variables; which can be strong or weak. Scientific hypothesis should clearly specify independent and dependent variables.

The following hypotheses were formulated, tested as guide to the study;

H0₁: The government has not significantly protected women from gender- based violence.

H0₂: The efforts of the government has not enhanced the wellbeing of abused women as victims.

H0₃: There is no relationship between the efforts of the government and empowerment of gender- violated women.

H0₄: There is no correlation between strategies put in place by the government and efforts at rehabilitating abused women.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY:

Methodology is a way of systematically investigating a research problem. It may be understood as the science of studying how research is done scientifically. In it the various steps that are generally adopted by a researcher in studying a research problem

are followed in accordance with the logic behind them. It is necessary for the researcher to know not only the research methods/techniques but also the specific methodology adopted. Researchers do not only need to know how to develop certain indices or tests, how to calculate the mean, the mode, the median or the standard deviation or chi-square, how to apply particular research techniques, but they also need to know which of these methods or techniques are relevant and which are not, and what they would mean and indicate why. Researchers also need to understand the assumptions underlying various techniques and they need to know the criteria by which they can decide that certain techniques and procedures will be applicable to certain problems and others will not. All this means that it is necessary for the researcher to design his/ her methodology for the problem addressed that may differ from one problem to another, according to C.R Kothari (2004).

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

The study is confined to the assessment of the role of government in the management of Gender- Based Violence in camps in Maiduguri, Borno state. The study covers the role in protection of women against violence, strategies for rehabilitation,

assistance to the victims of sexually transmitted diseases, means of empowerment of violated women , and rehabilitation of the sexually violated women in camps.

The study is conducted in selected IDPs' camps and camp like settings in Maiduguri, Borno state. The selected camps are NYSC camp, Bakassi camp, EYN camp, Teachers Village, Medinatu League, Federal Training Center (Dalori), 250 Housing Estate (Dalori) and 400 Housing Estate, Gubio Road, while the selected camp settings are Farm Center, Saint Hillary and GarbaBuzu Quarters.

The choice of the camps is informed by the fact that such places are not school settings, the possibility of their closure in the short period of time is not feasible, given the requirement for their closure as contained in the principles for the management of IDPs', while the camp like settings are selected because they attracted IDPs' from almost all the local governments.

The study covers the period 2012 to 2018. The choice of this time frame is informed by the fact that it was in 2012 that the camps were established to cater for the IDPs ,and especially for the women who suffered from violence in Maiduguri.

DEFINITION OF TERMS:

Role: the characteristics and expected social behavior of an individual.

Government: is the supreme authority of the state to formulate, administer and execute fundamental laws of the land for the delivery of basic services, social and economic services for the common good and welfare of the society.

Management: is the distinct process consisting of planning, organizing, activating and controlling activities performed to determine and accomplish objectives by the use of people and resources.

Violation: An action that breaks a law, an agreement, a principle or anything that causes harm or damage by treating someone or their possession without respect.

IDPs' Camps: internally displaced persons' camps or where refugees are kept temporarily.

Gender- Based Violence: Any harm that is perpetrated against a female's will, that has negative impacts on the physical, psychological health, development, and identity of the female that is the result of gender-based power inequalities that exploits distinction between males and females .

Sexual Violence: Any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, or other acts directed against females using coercion by any person regardless of their relationship in any settings. It includes, but not limited to rape, attempted rape, inappropriate touching, forced prostitution and sexual harassment.

STUCTURE OF THE RESEARCH:

CHAPTER 1: This chapter deals with the introductory part of the work. It consists of the general introduction, thesis problem, objectives of the study, research questions, hypotheses of the study, importance of the study, scope and limitations, definition of terms and the structure of work.

CHAPTER 2: This chapter consists of literature review of other peoples work (previous studies).

CHAPTER 3: This chapter consists of theories, and concepts of government which is the independent variable pertaining to its formation and activities and how it relates to the research topic and the theory chosen by the researcher to address the work.

CHAPTER 4: This chapter consists of the concepts and theories related to the independent variable (violated women) and their management in the IDPs' camps.

CHAPTER 5: Case Study: -This chapter comprises of the history of Nigeria, the study area Maiduguri, it's history, how it was before the onset of the insurgence that caused influx of the IDPs' to the camps in Maiduguri city. The socio-economic activities of the city and how it has managed the survivors.

CHAPTER 6

This chapter consists of the field sturdy, what obtains there in terms of data collected, analysed, hypotheses tested, and findings discussed.

CONCLUSION:

Consisting of the findings and recommendations

CHAPTER TWO

PREVIOUS STUDIES

This chapter consists of the review of other peoples' work, its comparison regarding differences and similarities to the present study, and what gaps are there to be filled.

CHAPTER TWO

PREVIOUS STUDIES

2.1 Abama E and Kwaja C (2009)⁽¹⁾Examined the impact of violence on women in Nigeria by investigating the increasing number of crises associated with armed conflict in which women and children bear most of the brunt. They suggest that in some ways, this reinforces the low status to which women were subjected on daily basis.

In some instances, displacement as a consequence of these conflicts uproots women and children from their homes, and expose them to more sexual abuse as they are coerced to submission in order to obtain food and other basic necessities needed for survival.

In most violent conflict circumstances, and in situations arising from conflict, women and children live in very unfortunate conditions, where security is not guaranteed. Thus they become victims of crime, including crimes such as rape, and other sexual assaults.

⁽¹⁾ Abama E and Kwaja C “increasing number of crises associated with armed conflict in which women and children bear most of the brunt”. Violence Against Women in Nigeria how The Millennium Development Goal Addressings the challenge the Journal of Africa Studies,(2009), 3(3)23-33

Consequently, displacement and relocation are almost always likely to force women to suffer from all forms of cultural prejudices of their original societies and the norms of the host communities. However, having considered these previous investigations, evidence seems to suggest that there are some limitations in the arguments outlined above. First, socio-economic conditions may always, and in all contexts be a reason for GBV.

Despite the fact that women suffer economically, there are also certain communities where women are empowered and always considered uppermost within the societal structure. For example, amongst the Alago and Migili societies in Nassarawa State, research suggests that women are protected, not necessarily raped or forced to suffer any form of violence more than any group of people.

In addition, Abama and Kwaja did not provide any empirical evidence to show how women have been used as tools of war, particularly with the ongoing conflicts in northern Nigeria. Above all, increase in the cases of HIV/AIDS infections cannot be reduced to conflict situation alone. There are other peaceful societies that experience the spread of HIV/AIDS. More so, there is rather a convincing argument of the breakdown of moral norms, and the high level of sexual promiscuity to attributable aggressive secularization of the Nigerian culture.

Comparison of the Study

This study shows how women during conflict, and lack of resources exposes them to crimes such as rape, and other sexual assault in order to obtain food and other basic necessities needed for survival, but the fact remains that certain communities considers women uppermost and protect them. The present study is different in terms of women being vulnerable and dependent leading to sexual violence in camps.

Abama and Kwaja did not show any empirical evidence on how women were used as tools of war. The past study excludes the nature of GBV in the context of political religious related insurgency, but the present study will work to include it. The present study adopts the descriptive historical analytical method to analyse the data that would be generated.

2.2 Alawemo.O and Muterera,J (2013)⁽¹⁾

Their study, indicates that most people suffer from the direct effects of conflict, while women and girls are impacted differently because of their gender and the economic position they occupy in society. Added to the suffering experienced through death, injury, displacement, loss of home and property.

⁽¹⁾ Alawemo,O and Muterera,J the Context of the Economy of Conflict Theory in the study of Gender based Violence, a team research (2013).

In the outbreaks of violence; women experience abduction, sexual abuse and systematic rape as they are especially targeted by the perpetrators. Women and children, make up a higher proportion of casualties of these conflicts, because they are less prepared to defend themselves. Consequently, they're selected as easy targets for random and systematic acts of violence.

They, the authors stated that: “Women were subjected to violence and hardship; they were not only physically harassed but also, sexually abused and degraded. “It was also gathered from the research team that apart from the fact that women were raped, they were also divorced by their husbands”, which facilitated a worse emotionally, stressful and painful conditions.

The resort to divorce by men whose wives had been sexually abused, was a means of dealing with the humiliation acquired from the conflict. Data was sourced primarily from women who were interviewed in Jos, Nigeria. Interview was a major tool used and it was analysed descriptively. The study recommended that women should be included in the peace building initiatives that takes place during and after conflict.

Comparison of the Study

The above research has a similarity with the present one, in terms of their research problems which is, sexual abuse on

women displaced by conflict. The study stated that the women were subjected to violence and hardships, not only physically harassed but also sexually abused and degraded.

The present study also talks about sexual violence to women in IDPS' camps. These shows the similarity but they differ in the approach of management. In the previous study the women were divorced and the recommendation is that the women should be included in peace building initiatives that take place during and after conflict.

The present study seeks to know how the government will manage them using social aspect such as protection, health, empowerment and rehabilitation. The past study used descriptive analyses, while the present would use historical descriptive and analytical methods to analyse the findings.

2.3 Barile, M (2005)⁽¹⁾

In his article, he presents an insider reflection on the questions of violence and women with disabilities. He explores reasons for the systemic omission of women with disabilities from

⁽¹⁾ Barile, M. Individual-systemic Violence: Disabled Woman's Standpoint, Journal of International Women's Studies, November (2002), 4(1), Retrieved from the internet February 22, 2005, pp1-14

mainstream research, and from services addressing non-disabled women's experiences.

Several questions were postulated: Has segregation of women with disabilities from the mainstream rendered a large part of their experiences, including the experience of violence, invisible? Have misconceptions about the lives of women with disabilities contributed to exclusionary practices within the women's movement?

This article further submits that violence against women with disabilities assumes many forms, both individually and systematically. It explores several factors, among these, how exclusion of disabled women from mainstream services, coupled with the lack of appropriate funding for their organizations, and the poverty lived by individual women with disabilities; renders more difficult the task of these organizations to respond to member needs.

The inaction that allows the cycle of poverty, and violence to continue in the individual and collective lives of women with disabilities further institutionalize system-based violence. It recommends the government to include these women in mainstream services.

Comparison of the Study

The previous article has direct relationship to the present study in terms of segregation which is a form of abuse, it focuses on the segregation of disabled women from services addressing their issues, and used qualitative research, sourcing secondary data from documented cases and using content analyses to interpret the data.

The findings showed, the inaction that allows the cycle of poverty and violence to continue in their lives. It recommends the government to include these survivors in mainstream services. The deference between the two studies is that the past study focused on women with disabilities while the present study focuses on the problem of abused women in IDPs' camps, which is due to poverty and dependency and would use historical descriptive analytical method to analyse the generated data.

2.4 Bass, E., and Davis, L (1994)⁽¹⁾:

They wrote on women who have been sexually abused as children, and is one of the most comprehensive books on this subject. It contains women's stories of the abuse, its healing process, and also talks about the damages experienced by secrecy and silence. The book is in accessible and readable language, and

⁽¹⁾ Bass, E., and Davis L., the courage to heal: A guide for women survivors of child sexual abuse, comprehensive Book, New York: HarperCollins. (1994). (3rd Ed).

gives practical advice about the healing process, both for those who have been abused, their friends, and lovers.

The book does not focus on women with disabilities specifically but it includes them as a part of the main text. Although addresses and resources are included throughout the book. The last part of the book lists a wide range of resources, and pieces of advice that can be of value in the healing process as well as an annotated bibliography of readings on a variety of topics related to child sexual abuse. The bibliography includes readings about women with disabilities.

Comparison of the Study

This book is written in readable language, and on practical advice, healing process, for the women that were sexually abused as children. It has a similarity with the present study in terms of the problem which is sexual violence, the methods used is the psychosocial advice and healing process through rehabilitation to normal active life. The difference is in the topics, the book is on women that were sexually abused as children while the present study is on the role of the government in managing those violated in camps. The present study would use historical descriptive and analytical methods to analyse the findings.

2.5 Emmanuel,S.A (2015)⁽¹⁾:

The author shows how insurgency has become a threat to global peace and security in the 21st century, due to the fact that it constitutes the highest contributor to humanitarian crises in the form of rise in human casualties, internally displaced persons, refugee debacles, food security and the spread of various diseases.

The research analyzed the impact of Boko Haram insurgency on humanitarian crises in Northern Nigeria, with Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States in focus. It further established how the increase in the activities of Boko Haram continues to generate dire humanitarian consequences to the north east region, the Nigerian society and neighboring nations at large.

The study adopted the state's fragility as its theoretical framework, as well as the survey method involving the use of questionnaires (the regression analysis technique) and in depth interview (index matrix and table technique), which focused on three internally displaced persons' camps in the region. The empirical findings indicate that, there is a significant relationship between Boko Haram insurgency and humanitarian crises.

⁽¹⁾ Emmanuel, S.A titled "Insurgency and humaitarin crises in Northern Nigeria: the case of Boko Haram "article, (2015).

While variables such as impact on human casualties (IHC), food insecurity (FI) and internally displaced persons (IDPs') are held constant, while no significant relationship exists when the variables such as loss of livelihood (LOL) and government response (GR) are held constant.

In the recommendation, the paper advocates the need for the Nigerian government, to focus more on reducing human casualties, loss of livelihood, food insecurity and focus more on the rehabilitation of internally displaced persons back to the society, in order to nip the threats emanating from the humanitarian crises and Boko Haram insurgency in the region.

Comparison of the Study

This study is on the impact of Boko Haram insurgency on humanitarian crises in the north east of Nigeria, (Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe States). Both studies are similar in that they focus on the effects of the insurgence and how to solve them. They both used questionnaire and indepth interview focusing on the IDPs' in camps.

They differ in terms of the theory applied to discuss their topics. The past study used the state fragility theory while the present study used the social contract theory. The empirical findings of the past study indicated a significant relationship

between Boko Haram and humanitarian crisis. They both aim at investigating the effects of the causes of humanitarian crises and seek solutions to them.

2.6 Enwereji,E.E(2011):

This study assessed the intervention to help internally displaced persons in Abia State, Nigeria. He reviewed unpublished documents, collected data through interviews with semi-structured questions. Twenty government officials, police departments and fifty-five internally displaced persons were interviewed.

The study revealed that none of the organizations, including the government institutions, provided social services or assistance for prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS to internally displaced persons. The main services provided by 17(68%) organizations to 43(78.2%) of internally displaced persons were provision of food, clothing and money, but these were provided on an ad.hoc. basis.

The study concludes that most organizations, including the government, do not have services for internally displaced persons'. This indicates lack of support for internally displaced persons'. Therefore, the study recommended that the government should strengthen its commitments to ensure that the rights of internally displaced persons' are protected. This could be achieved by setting standards for addressing sexual and other forms of violence against

the displaced persons' so that perpetrators will be brought to justice⁽¹⁾

Comparison of the Study

The above study is on the intervention of government on IDPs' in Abia State in Nigeria, he reviewed relevant published and unpublished documents, collected data through interviews with semi-structured questions, twenty-five government, police departments and fifty-five internally displaced persons were interviewed. It's findings show that the government, and it's institution did not provide social services nor prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS to the survivors.

They only provided food, clothing and money on an ad-hoc basis, showing that government and international organizations lack support for the survivors. It recommends that government should do more in protecting the rights of the survivors. This shows the similarity as both studies try to address the role of government in managing the survivors.

The past study focused on Abia State, the present study would use historical descriptive and analytical methods to analyse the findings, and focused on Borno State, in Nigeria.

⁽¹⁾ Enwereji ,E.E "Assessing Interventions Available to Internally Displaced Persons in Abia state, Nigeria". Article published by IJM (journal) (2011)

2.7 Khan,S. (2014)⁽¹⁾:

He attempted to study the health assistance received by IDPs' of South Waziristan agency camps, the study covers the period 2009-2014/ the study has the knowledge of the severity of the problems in the provision of health assistance to internally displaced persons' of south Waziristan agency in camps, these include; Due to negligence of issues related to internal displacement in UN, international and national law, internally displaced persons (IDPs') were afforded very little health care help during displacement. Khan,S. (2014), Further focuses on the prevalence of health related problems of IDPs' living in camps, according to their sex, and age perspective and also; indicated the differences, between current nature and range of health services available in IDPs' camps. The study employed mixed method in achieving the above objectives. It was conducted through survey and in depth interviews (IDIS) with the IDPs'.

Respondents for survey were, selected by applying systematic sampling techniques with a random start. For this purpose 155 households were selected for the survey and 5

⁽¹⁾ – Khan,S. “provision of health assistance to internally displaced persons of South Waziristan Agency in Camps” article published in International Journal of Public Administration and Management Research (IJPAMR) (Journal) (2014)

respondents for IDIS in IDPs' camps. The study found out that children and old age people were affected the most by infection and diseases among many age groups, while women in reproductive ages suffered more due to reproductive health issues as compared to men.

The rate of mortality was higher among children and pregnant women, as compared to other age groups in the study due to inappropriateness and irregularity of health care facilities. Although IDPs' were affected by mental stress as much as physical one, still health related facilities for psychiatric help were totally absent in the camps.

The study recommends international community's health related interventions deals with the situation. It also recommends that there is need to study IDPs' situation in other agencies as well to prepare a comprehensive policy documents for IDPs' of FATA.

Comparison of the Study

The past study is on the provision of health care to IDPs' in south Waziristan agency, and uses mixed method through survey and indepth interview. The above information shows the similarity of both the past and the present studies in terms of objectives but differ on the methodology, as the present study adopted the historical, descriptive, and analytical methods.

The past study found out that women suffered from reproductive health related problems, this shows the similarity as the violated in the present study also suffer from reproductive problems. They both recommend international community's health related interventions deal with the problems.

2.8 Marija O, (2015)⁽¹⁾:

Assessed the 1993 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, among other guaranteed rights, women have the right to ‘the highest standard attainable’ of physical health and the right not to be subjected to ‘cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. Moreover, the Declaration notes that states have an obligation to protect women, including refugees, and enable them to enjoy the given rights.

Obviously, too many states and the UNHCR, itself are failing to live up to these obligations. The 2011 UNHCR strategy tackling sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), focused on improving three areas crucial for providing protection for potential and actual victims. The first area that seeks improvement is data collection and analysis, which has to be supported by research projects

⁽¹⁾ Marija, O. Protecting Female Refugees against Sexual and Gender-based Violence in Camps, paper presents, United Nations University: 2015.

conducted in consultation with field officers and with full participation of stakeholders.

This would help to accurately map-out the existing risks of SGBV and obstacles that the stakeholders encounter in accessing the protection services. Sex crimes are a serious problem because they violate personal freedoms, traumatize the victim, and often lead to undesired pregnancy, unsafe abortions, complications tied to early childbearing age, or even death.

The second challenging area was found to be at the management level, here the Strategy reaffirms the need for further training and raising awareness of the UNHCR staff regarding SGBV, gender inequality, and discrimination. Moreover, this strategy stressed the need for allocation of sufficient resources for meeting the long term needs of survivors of SGBV.

Lastly, the UNHCR has to increase the cooperation among the relevant actors. Recognizing that the actions against SGBV require a multi-sectoral approach, the UNHCR should aim at strengthening the existing partnerships with other UN agencies, and develop close cooperation with the governments and different organizations to improve prevention, and response to SGBV.

When assaults are made by peacekeeping forces and humanitarian staff, they represent the abuse of power. International actors have recognized the need to stop sexual assaults committed

by troops and other personnel and, in 2000; the United Nations Security Council, adopted the Resolution on Women, Peace and Security.

The Resolution states that a gender perspective has to be introduced (where the implications for women and men of any planned action are assessed) into peacekeeping operations. Furthermore, the Resolution recommends that the existing code of conduct has to be amended in a way that prevents sex crimes by introducing adequate control and accountability mechanisms. Lastly, it expresses the need for gender-diversification of the peacekeeping troops, military observers and civilian police.

Comparison of the Study

The study assessed the 1993 declaration on the elimination of violence against women rights, how women should not be degraded but be protected by their state of origin. The government and NGO's should provide sufficient resources for meeting the long term needs of the survivors of GBV. They should put in place strategies to prevent sex crimes through adequate controls and accountability.

There is similarity between this declaration and the present study as they both talked about the problems of the violated and how government and NGO's should intervene. The difference, is

that the past is on the 1993 declaration while the present study stresses the role government should play in managing the survivors.

2.9 Olagunju, O. (2006)⁽¹⁾:

The research examined the management of IDPs' (internally displaced persons) in Nigeria, based on the February/May 2000 communal conflict in Kaduna, Northern Nigeria, as an example and a focus for the study. The challenges faced by the IDPs' and by the various government agencies, and NGOs involved in responding to the needs of the IDPs' were assessed, documented, compared and analyzed.

Two sets of questionnaires were administered to the IDPs', government agencies, and NGOs. In all, 73 were sampled for the analysis, the study used the guiding principle to sharpen the instrument of data collection. The study found out that governmental agencies and NGOs responded to the emergency, taking care of the IDPs'.

Similarly, the study found out that poor documentation and access to the IDPs' in the times of need is the major challenge

⁽¹⁾ Olagunju, O. titled "challenges faced by the Nigerian Government and NGOs In Addressing the Problems of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs') (2006)

faced by the IDPs'. Furthermore, the study revealed massive abuse and lack of protection of IDPs' in camps. Finally the study revealed that governments were quick in dismantling the camps without adequate resort to ending the conflict.

The study recommends among others that better responses to the management of IDPs' need should be given for the use of relevant governmental and NGOs agencies.

Comparison of the Study

This study examines, the management of IDPs' in communal conflicts, challenges faced by various governments and NGO's in responding to their needs were assessed, documented and analyzed using two sets of questionnaire. The instrument of data was by the use of guiding principles.

In the findings, both the government and NGO's response to the needs and access to the survivors. Furthermore, the study revealed some challenges, massive abuse and lack of protection in the camps and lastly quick dismantling of the camps, without adequate resort to end the problem.

The study recommends among others that better responses to the management of the IDPs' needs should be given for the use of relevant governmental and NGOs. The present study has some similarity with the past study as it also aims at knowing the

challenges faced by the Nigerian government and the role it played in solving it.

The present study focuses on the role of Nigerian government only while the past study differs as it focuses on the role of the Nigerian government and NGO's. The past study adopted compare and analyzed methods while the present study will adopt the historical descriptive and analytical methods.

2.10 Pardeck, J. T. and Rollinson, P.A. (2002)⁽¹⁾

In their research examined high incidence of violence among homeless women with emotional disabilities. The study reports that 82% of the homeless women with emotional disabilities had a history of violence in their lives. The most common form of violence was physical; the least common was sexual abuse.

The practice and policy implications for these findings are discussed. It is suggested that the Olmstead v. L.C. (1998) ruling under the Americans with Disabilities Act might force states to provide better services to homeless women with a history of violence and emotional disabilities.

⁽¹⁾ - Par deck, J. T., and Rollin son, P. A. An exploration of violence among homeless women with emotional disabilities Implications for practice and policy: journal of social work 1(4), (2002),P-63-73.

Comparison of the Study

In the past study the researchers examined high incidence of violence among homeless women with emotional disabilities. They reported that the common form of violence was physical while the least was sexual violence. They suggested that the 1998 law under Americans with disabilities act should make the state provide better services to these women. Both studies have similarity in terms of the titles but differs in terms of information gathering.

2.11 Sequeira, H., and Halstead, S. (2001)⁽¹⁾:

This study presents a statistical analysis of 3,767 incidents involving 82 clients with developmental disabilities, along with semi structured interview materials, completed following personal experience of emergency intervention. Women were involved in a disproportionately high number of incidents.

It was found that women had a significantly higher probability of being given rapid tranquilization following a violent incident. In contrast, seclusion was more likely to be used with men. Interviews with women demonstrated a commonly held understanding of interventions as punishment and expressions of intense anger and anxiety.

⁽¹⁾ - Sequeira, H., and Halstead, S. "Is it meant to hurt, is it?" Management of violence in women with developmental disabilities. (2001)

The study highlights the importance of including the perspectives of people with developmental disabilities in care planning and staff training.

Comparison of the Study

The above study is on tranquilization of women with developmental disabilities, semi structured interview using experience of emergency interventions was carried out. In the findings women had a significant higher probability of being given rapid tranquilizer after violent incidence.

The study suggests including issues of developmental disabilities in care planning and staff training. The studies are similar as they discuss the issues of abuse but differ in terms of the statistical tools used. The past study adopted a semi structural interview while the present adopts the historical descriptive analytical statistical methods.

2.12 Hobbes Thomas (1588-1679)⁽¹⁾:

In his book, there are four (4) features of the human condition: equality of needs, scarcity, the essential equality, human power and atrioms. In the state of nature, there are no social goods:

⁽¹⁾ Hobbes Thomas, a state of nature, Anarchy makes life poor, nasty, brutish and short. Text book, (1588-1679)

no farming, industry, education, technology because the social corporation needed to produce these things doesn't exist.

In order to avoid this fate, there must be a guarantee that people will not harm one another, and people must be able to rely on one another to keep their agreement. Only a government can provide for this. Therefore, there is the need for a government, people gave up some of their personal freedom (the freedom of anarchy, such as it is) and give the government the authority to enforce laws and agreement.

Those living under a government are parties to a social contract. Each person agrees to follow the laws of the state on the condition that everyone else does the same, that way, we are all relatively safe from the other social goods that will result. According to social contract theory the state exists to enforce the rules necessary for social living, while morality consists in the whole set of rules that facilitate social living.

Thus a government is needed to enforce the basic rules of social living, while morality encompasses some rules that are important for social living but are outside the scope of the state. However, in relating social contract theory to this study, it could be seen that the theory explains the relationship of the state and the citizens where it is the responsibility of the state to provide essential services to the citizens.

Protecting the rights of the sexually violated women as enshrined in the constitution is not a privilege but a right. Government owes it a duty to provide humanitarian services as it is rightly pointed out by Hobbes, that people forfeited their personal freedom to allow the government enforce law on them, so also same is applicable to health services, hence the government cannot rule an unhealthy society.

Therefore, a conducive and healthy environment must be created by enacting laws that will provide for necessary provision of humanitarian services to the populace as only through this, can the government achieve meaningful development.

Comparison of the Study

His book is on how the government came to be, and the responsibilities of the government on its citizens in terms of providing the basic needs of life which includes protection, health care, empowerment, rehabilitation, education and so on. This Book has similarity with the present study in terms of the role of government, and its responsibilities in managing the affairs of its citizens by providing them with basic necessities of life.

The difference between the past and present study is that the book serves as a guideline while the present one serves as a guideline and solution to the problems.

2.13 United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), Guidelines on Prevention and Response, the first field manual “to address prevention and management of gender-based violence from the acute emergency phase to the more stable phases of displacement”, published Sexual Violence against Refugees, (1995)⁽¹⁾. More recently, the primary focus on the 2010 United Nations State of the World Population report is women specifically, gender-based violence, education, consequences and effects from conflict and crisis, and the inclusion of females in peacemaking processes.

Comparison of the Study

The above is a manual addressing prevention and management of gender-based violence from acute phase to a more stable phase in displacement. This has a similarity to the present study in terms of the title and strategies for the management of the survivors. The difference is that the past is a field manual while the

⁽¹⁾ - United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), Guidelines on Prevention and Response, the first field manual “to address prevention and management of gender-based violence from the acute emergency phase to the more stable phases of displacement” published Sexual Violence against Refugees, 1995

present study is on the management of the survivors in IDPs' camps by the government.

2.14 Walker, L. E. (1984)⁽¹⁾:

Describes how the concern for women's safety from men's physical and sexual violence has been an important factor in promoting changes in mental health policies. The author provides a short historical overview of the responses to women who were victims of violence, sexual assaults, and the increased awareness and recognition of the extent of violence and sexual abuse of women.

The chapter outlines legal and psychological developments, which have influenced a change in public policy. The author concludes that despite recent developments, the legal and the psychological systems still operate with sexist biases against women, especially those women who are victims of violence and sexual abuse.

Comparison of the Study

The past study was about women's safety from physical and sexual violence, promoting mental health policies, and legal and

⁽¹⁾ - Walker, L. E. Violence against women: Implications for mental health policy, text Book, Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications, (1984). In L. E. Walker (Ed.), Women and mental health policy, (pp. 197-206)

psychological development that influenced changes in public policy were outlined. In conclusion it was realized that the legal and psychological systems still perpetuate sexist biases against survivors of sexual violence. The similarity of both studies is in knowing the implications of sexual violence, its management in terms of mental health policy, But they differ in terms of the title.

2.15 –Helena Nilsson, Sudanese and south Sudanese refugee women’s sense of security in kakuma refugee camp. Uppsala University, master degree in theological department⁽¹⁾ June 2013,

This thesis aims to find out how Sudanese and South Sudanese refugee women experience their security and safety in Kakuma refugee camp, which is situated in north- western part of Kenya.

Sudan and South Sudan has had two civil wars since its independence from the British colonialism. The civil wars in Sudan and South Sudan have mainly been concerning the differences between northern and southern Sudan, with the northern part predominantly Muslim and the southern part is predominantly Christian.

⁽¹⁾ Helena Nilsson, Sudanese and south Sudanese refugee women’s sense of security in kakuma refugee camp, Uppsala University, master degree in theological department June 2013.

The Sudanese and South Sudanese society, culture and traditions are based on a very strong patriarchal structure, with limited freedom and rights for women. This thesis therefore aims at finding out whether these social structures exist in Kakuma refugee camp and what impact they have on the Sudanese and South Sudanese refugee women's sense of security.

The main research question in this thesis is: How do Sudanese and South Sudanese refugee women perceive their security and support within their community in Kakuma refugee camp? The theoretical framework is based on the customary and Islamic law applied in Sudan and South Sudan, as well as on the proscribed gender roles of the Sudanese and South Sudanese society. The data collection for this thesis was based on key interviews and Focus Group Discussion Conducted in Kakuma refugee camp by the researcher.

They were conducted with the support of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency's (SIDA) Minor Field Study (MFS) Scholarship, Refugee Consortium of Kenya (which were the contact organization on sight in Kenya and Kakuma refugee camp), as well as with the supervision of Lisbeth Larsson Lidén in Sweden. Three Focus Group Discussions and eleven key interviews were conducted with

women originating from tribes in Darfur, Equatorial and Dinka in Sudan and South Sudan.

Comparison of the Study.

The study is on South Sudanese and Sudanese women's sense of security in Kakuma refugee camps, situated in north- western part of Kenya. The Sudanese and south Sudanese culture is biased, based on very strong patriarchal structure, with limited freedom and rights for women.

Eleven key interviews and three focus group discussion was conducted with women from Darfur, Equatorial and Dinka in the two countries. The theoretical framework was based on theories of Islamic and customary laws were used in both countries. The findings of the study shows that women do not trust the customary courts and official systems.

It recommends that the importance of the customary chiefs be acknowledged since they operate the local courts. The present study used historical descriptive, analytical statistics to analyse the data generated from the group of respondents, that is where the difference lies, the similarity in both studies is that they aim at exploring the conditions of the women refugee in camps and proffer solutions to them.

2.16. - Bergli, Tine. Gender-based violence versus human security: cases from south Sudan, Research for the award of master's degree in peace and conflict transformation, University of Tromsø 2013.⁽¹⁾ This thesis is based on the concept of gender – based violence that mostly targets women due to socially constructed perceptions about their gender.

The context that has been chosen is south Sudan and analysis has been carried out on the background of a document study of the transitional constitution and the customary court system in south Sudan. Gender- based violence is a highly prevalent threat to women's lives in south Sudan due to male dominance of societal structure, and low empowerment of women.

A focus on the collective and family structure sets the individual's security to the side, making women's daily lives insecure. We cannot expect human security to flourish in the society where GBV is highly prevalent, thus the study aims to shed light on the current situation of the GBV in south Sudan, and the effects of the formal and informal laws on GBV related to women.

⁽¹⁾ - Bergli Tine, Gender-based violence versus human security: cases from south Sudan, Research for the award of master's degree in peace and conflict transformation, University of Tromsø, 2013.

Comparison of the Study

This study is based on the concept of gender- based violence that targets women mostly due to socially constructed perceptions about their gender in South Sudan based on transitional constitution and customary courts. This violence threatens women lives due to male dominance in the society and low empowerment of women. The similarity is that both studies are on GBV against women due to dependency and lack of security. They differ in terms of place of study.

2.17 - Yassir, Hassan, Satti. Gender and migration in west Darfur state, university of Zalingei, west Darfur, Sudan. Report by the center for peace and development studies 2014.⁽¹⁾

The paper indicates that the ongoing conflict in Darfur since 2003 has destructive impact on the livelihood of the people of Darfur, it led to mass migration from rural to urban areas searching for peace and security. However the number of people who migrated due to the current conflict between the farmers and the pastoralist in the mid of the eighties in the last century was high, both women and men were brutally affected by the conflict. However there are some people that migrated due to climatic

⁽¹⁾ - Yassir Hassan Satti, Gender and migration in west Darfur state, university of Zalingei, west Darfur, Sudan. Report by the center for peace and development studies 2014.

change that struck the African Sahel Darfur and in the 1970th . The study shows that men on the other hand migrated not only from rural to urban areas, but also some of them migrated to neighboring countries in chad and Libya. The reality, shows that most of the types of migration in Darfur were men habit rather than women habit. The paper aims to explore the impact of migration on both men and women in social and economic life in west Darfur state. The paper depends on statistical information provided by the government authorities as well as UNGOs and UN agencies. The paper finally emphasize on the future coping mechanism to reduce the impact of migration on both women and men.

Comparison of the Study.

This paper aims to explore the impact of migration on men and women in social and economic life in west Darfur state, the migration was men oriented than womens'. It depended on statistical information provided by the government as well as UNGOS agencies .

It recommended coping mechanisms to reduce the impact of migration on men and women. The similarity between this paper and the present study is that they both aim at looking at the effects of migration on humans but they differ in terms of their topics and ways applied in solving the problems. The Present study aims at

looking at how the government would solve the problems of violated women in IDPs' camps and would use historical descriptive, analytical statistics for the analysis of the data generated.

2.18 Ahmed,M.Gamal,Eldin. Internal population displacement in Sudan: continuity within change, paper presented at conference on Migration, Gender and diversity in eastern Africa, Ahfad University for women, Sudan, 2011.⁽¹⁾

The paper explores the dynamics of internal displacement in Sudan since independence.

It discerns the changing patterns of displacement during the past independence period and reveals the characteristics that they share with the earlier forms of force migration. The paper argues that internal displacement in Sudan has a long story of continuity and change.

Despite their dynamic nature and their changing patterns, in sense, recent forms of 'internal displacement' largely represent a continuation of earlier trends of 'forced migration' and exploitative

⁽¹⁾ - Ahmed M. Gamal Eldin, Internal population displacement in Sudan: continuity within change, paper presented at conference on Migration, Gender and diversity in eastern Africa, Ahfad University for women, Sudan, (2011).

relations that accompanied the process of state formation and economic modernization.

Thus, several parallels can be drawn between recent patterns of ‘internal displacement’ and earlier forms of ‘forced migration that can be dated back to the Turco – Egyptian state (1821 – 1885), the British administration (1898 - 1956) and Mahadist Khalifa’s rule (1886 - 1889). Contemporary forms of displacement can be fully understood without relating them to these earlier trends.

The paper also argue that the crucial factor of continuity in the earlier and contemporary displacement were directly or indirectly associated with the process of state formation, as perceived and pursued by the ruling elite, and the management of peripheral populations, the expansion of socioeconomic, political and geographical frontiers of the state. The paper argues that these processes reflect crucial features of Sudan’s distinctive political economy, rather than reveals elements of its policy failure as widely perceived.

Comparison of the Study

Both research discusses on human condition in the camps but the past study gather its information on Sudan while the present study will work to gather information from Nigeria.

2.19- Huwayda, Mohammed, Ibrahim. Increasing women and community knowledge about gender issues and their capabilities to end VAW in Sudan, Article published on 8th march,2016, international women's Day, Global Education Magazine.⁽¹⁾ The past study aim at empowering women and community people in (Khartoum, Blue Nile and White Nile States), to be able to support ending violence against women and gender justice interventions (FGM, GBV, early marriage and other forms of VAW).

Women usually are the first to be affected by the conflict situation and they face increased vulnerabilities and exploitation from various forms of sexual and gender- based violence. The project also aims at empowering the people and communities of three states as listed earlier in the above (Khartoum, Blue Nile and White Nile), to be able to articulate their socio political and economic issues and be able to determine their destiny.

Both studies concerns with the human issues women in particular, the two studies the past and the present one also aim at bringing the end of gender-based violence in Africa, their tittles may be different but their aims remain one.

⁽¹⁾ – Huwayda Mohamed Ibrahim, increasing women and community knowledge about gender issues and their capabilities to end VAW in Sudan, Article published on international women's Day, Global Education Magazine 8th march 2016.

Comparison of the Study

This paper aims at empowering women and the community in (Kartoum, Blue-Nile, and White states), to be able to end Violence Against Women as they are the most vulnerable to exploitation during conflict situations. They are also marginalised and treated unjustly due to ignorance, poverty, illiteracy, and harmful customs.

Women in Sudan still face the problems of inconsistency policy atmosphere that does not guarantee gender equality in power and wealth sharing. The activists create awareness on the above problems through workshops and seminars targeting the women leaders, who establish theatre and drama groups to deliver the information to end this violence and empower the women.

The similarity between the two studies is that they aim at ending GBV against women, while the difference between them is on their titles, methodology and place of study. The past paper is on Sudan while the present study is on IDPs' in camps in Maiduguri, Borno state, Nigeria.

THE RESEARCH GAP OF THE STUDIES

The fact that all the literature and empirical studies in the previous studies have said little or nothing about the GBV

perpetuated, they have been silent about the atrocities perpetrated in the study area. They also focused on the management in terms of shelter, and food, and not focusing on how to manage mental, and reproductive trauma, poverty, and education of the survivors, in a bid to prevent dependency that eventually lead to GBV. That have reiterated vital information needed to tackle and solve the sufferings faced by the survivors, in the IDPs' camps in Maiduguri, Borno- State, Nigeria. This has stimulated this present researcher to carry out this research with the view that the findings, and recommendations, would help the government, in their role in the management of the sexually violated women in Maiduguri, IDPs' camps, in Borno-State, Nigeria, adding scientific information to existing knowledge thereby filling in the gap.

CHAPTER THREE

Government

This chapter consists of concepts and theories of government which is the independent variable pertaining to its formation and activities and to know how it relates to the research topic and the theory chosen by the researcher to address the problem.

CHAPTER THREE

Government

3. Concept of Government

Historically the word government was derived from the Latin word “gubernere” and the French word “governor”. Government is a necessity for sorting out issues of the community. It is generally defined as the supreme authority of the state to formulate, administer and execute fundamental laws of the land, for the delivery of basic, social and economic services for the common good and welfare of the society.

A government is the system by which a state or community is controlled. In the case of this broad associative definition, government normally consists of legislators, administrations, and arbitrators. Government is the means by which policy is enforced, as well as the mechanism for determining the policy of the state.

The concept of the state and government may be used synonymously to refer to the person, or ground of the exercising authority over a politically organized territory. Murrains Hebster Dictionary 2015 ⁽¹⁾.

⁽¹⁾ Murrains Hebster Dictionary Marian- Hebster incorporated, 2015, department of management information system “The concept of the state and government may be used synonymously to refer to the person or

3.1 The State:

A State is a supreme legitimate authority, entrusted with the exercise of violent force over a group of people. (Rasmussen, 2001)⁽¹⁾. A state is a permanent, specialized organization of men armed with rules, and means of coercion for maintaining order, over a population in a defined territory over which this organization exercise power. A state is composed of a set of interconnected, and coordinated institution, that are concerned with the organization of power, and structured domination, and ordering of society. States essentially monopolize certain powers and rules.

The making and execution of binding rules, the control and utilization of institutional, organized violence. The legitimate use of physical force, the extraction of resources including, taxation of citizens, the right to political allegiance of citizens, the right of adjudication, and mediation in disputes between citizens, and the

ground of the exercising authority over a politically organized territory “(5 and 6)

⁽¹⁾ Rasmussen-African journal of Political Science and International Relations. “Insurgency and Humanitarian Crises in Northern Nigeria” The case of Boko Haram “ Rasmussen PR (2001) A State is a supreme legitimate authority entrusted with the exercise of violent force over a group of people”

right of representative in the international community ; Ibaba, S. and Ikelegbe, A. (2010)⁽¹⁾.

3.2 Fragile State: Similar to failed, weak or collapsed states, is an analytical category, that gained prominence from the mid-1990s onwards, and gained further traction after the 9/11 terrorist attacks. Background is the belief held by many policy-makers and academics alike, that, the potential for contemporary conflict is harbored within, not between states.

Low capacity, and low-income states, of the Global South are thought to pose direct threats, not only to their own populations, but by extension also, to their neighbors and Western countries. Following this logic, fragile states, are in need of development in order to be able to provide security, and basic services, to its citizens, decreasing vulnerability, and increasing resilience to internal and external shocks.

Followed by many donor countries, and international Organisations, and institutions, this approach has led to a spirited debate within academia, and beyond. While on the one hand, some

⁽¹⁾ Ibaba, S. and Ikelegbe .A. "Militias, Pirates and Oil in the Niger Delta", In Okumu, W. and Ikelegbe, A. (eds), *Militias, Rebels and Islamist Militants: Human Insecurity and State Crises in Africa*, Institute for Security Studies, Tshane, Pretoria, "A state is composed of a set of interconnected and coordinated institution" 2010, pp.210-253

scholars deem the categorization of states as fragile as useful, highlighting the potential to predict state collapse, and assess the many possibilities to prevent it.

A more critical-minded literature disputes this. Two main criticisms emerge, challenging on one side, the potential of abuse of the category of state fragility, legitimizing external intervention at the expense of local agency. On the other-hand, the analytical utility of the categorization effort itself is disputed; the state-centric grouping together of a wide range of diverse countries, leads to highly standardized development responses that cannot take into account often highly divergent political, economic, and social conditions Olivier, J.W. (2013)⁽¹⁾.

⁽¹⁾ Olivier,J.W. AFRICAN JOURNAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS “Insurgency and humanitarian crises in Northern Nigeria”: The case of Boko Haram Imasuen Emmanuelar Two main criticisms emerge, challenging on one side the potential of abuse of the category of state fragility, 2013

3.3 Management

This is an art and skill of getting things done through others. According to Terry⁽¹⁾ “management is the distinct process consisting of planning, organizing, activating and controlling activities, performed to determine, and accomplish objectives by the use of people and resources. Therefore Terry views management as a process, a systematic way of doing things. (Manage Men tactfully).

3.4 Classical Approach of Management

There are many concepts postulated by many authors some of which are: Human relation concept, functional concept, productive concept, leadership and decision making concept, and integration concept.

1. Human Relation Concepts- This concept views management as an art of getting things done through people in organized groups. In this art, an enabling environment is created where people can perform, and cooperate, towards attainment of group goals. Barriers to performance are removed thereby optimizing efficiency in goals reaching.

⁽¹⁾ Terry. Principles of Management, Malawi Institute of Management Industrial Administration. University of Delhi: Terry views “Management as a process, a systematic way of doing things. (Manage, Men, tactfully)”.

2. Functional concepts- According to this concept, a manager's functions are planning, executing and controlling. To achieve organizational goals and objectives, planning, motivating, and controlling of the efforts of individuals are always carried out.
3. Productive concept – this concept, defines management, as an art of securing maximum prosperity, with minimum efforts to secure maximum prosperity, and happiness for employers and employees for the provision of best services.
4. Leadership and decision making concept- Under this concept, sources and materials of nature are prepared, organized, and directed for the benefits of man.
5. Integration concept- this concept postulates that, human and material resources are coordinated to achieve organizational, and Organizations, of productive functions, essential for achieving stated economic goals.

The government is a reporter of human, material, and financial resources. gender-based violence is a problem faced by the government in particular. The government has the capacity to intervene, in order to mitigate the challenges of GBV. The overall influence of the state as an element, is such that its impact can be felt in solving the challenges of GBV.

3.5 Theoretical Framework

Theories: these are systematic explanations of the underline phenomenon or behavior, they provide meaning and significance to what we observe, and these observations help validate existing theory or construct a new theory. Theories and observations are two pillars of science, there are two levels of scientific research, a theoretical level and an empirical level.

This research reviewed relevant theories, to provide theoretical indenting real world area of concern, that facilitate predicting, explaining or intervening. Theories of government, and how government came into existence have been developed throughout history. It helps us to predict what will happen based on how things are, theories reviewed include.

3.6 The state fragile theory:- Stresses the fundamental failure of a state to perform functions, necessary to meet citizen's basic needs, and expectations. It also shows the incapability of the government in assuring basic security, maintaining rules of law and justice, or providing basic services, and economic opportunities for its citizens.

The centrality of state fragility theory posit weak, and ineffective central government, with little practical control over much of its territory, non-provision of public services, widespread

corruption and criminality, refugees, and involuntary movement of populations.

The UK Department for Development (United Kingdom, 2005)⁽¹⁾, sees state fragility from the humanitarian point of view, where the government cannot, or will not deliver core functions to the majority of its people including the poor. It further, sees a fragile state, as the insecurity of the ruling elite, which leads to the victimization of some or all of a nation's citizens, as experienced by the Taliban's in Afghanistan (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2008).

The state fragility theory explains the phenomena, of sexual violence and humanitarian crises, in the north eastern Nigeria. It shows the failure, and weakness of the Nigerian state, in ensuring security, and practical control, over her vast territories in the north east region, which has been threatened by the Boko Haram insurgency. Her inability to guarantee the safety of citizens in the north east region, has led to the increase of the internally displaced people (Collier,P. 2003)⁽²⁾.

⁽¹⁾ - (United Kingdom Department for International Development. "Why We Need to Work More Effectively in Fragile States." London: DFID., 2005)

⁽²⁾ -Collier,P .“Inability to guarantee the safety of citizens in the North East region, which has led to increase in internally displaced people”, African

The failure of the government to provide sources of livelihood, and general rehabilitation, back into the society further affirms Nigeria, with the fragility syndrome. This continues to increase the rate of IDPs' influx, and adverse economic, and security implications (Rotberg, 2003). These are all indicators of fragility which the Nigerian government, has not adequately addressed.

3.7 The Social Contract Theory

The substance of the social contract theory is this; the state is the result of an agreement entered into by men who originally had no governmental organization. The history of the world is thus divisible into two clear periods: The period before the state was instituted and the period after.

In the first period, there being no government, there was no law which could be enforced by a coercive authority. Men lived; it was said in the state of nature in which, they were subject only to such regulations as nature was supposed to prescribe. But there was no human authority to formulate these rules precisely or to

Academic journal of political science and international relations" Evaluating the social contract theoretical ideas of Jean Jacques Rousseau: An analytical perspective on the state and relevance to contemporary society, 2003, Pp 36-40

enforce them, after sometime; they decided to set up a government. Thereby, they parted with their natural liberty and agreed to obey the law prescribed by the government.

How men lived in the state of nature, without coercive agency of the government, why they decided to establish a government, who were the parties to the contract, and what the terms of the contract were. On these and other details there are differences of opinion among the opponents of the theory. But they agree on its essential idea, viz, that the state, is a human creation, the result of contract (Appadorai, 1974).

According to social contract theory, morality is consisting in the set of rules governing behavior that, rational people would accept, on the condition that others accept as well. In the view of Hobbes Thomas (1588-1679)⁽¹⁾ a state is of nature, Anarchy makes life poor, nasty, brutish and short. This is because of four (4) features of the human condition: equality of needs, scarcity, the essential equality, human power and atrioms.

In the state of nature, there are no social goods, no farming, industry, education, and technology because the social corporation needed to produce these things doesn't exist. In other to avoid this

⁽¹⁾ - Hobbes Thomas and J. W. Gough, The social contract Theory (oxford: Clarendon Press, 1936), pp. 2-3.

fate, there must be guarantee that people will not harm one another, and people must be able to rely on one another to keep their agreement. Only a government, can provide for this.

Therefore, there is the need for a government, and in establishing such, people gave up some of their personal freedom, (the freedom of anarchy, such as it is) and gave the government the authority to enforce laws, and agreement. Those living under a government are parties to a social contract.

Each person agrees to follow the laws of the state on the condition that, everyone else does the same that way, we are all relatively safe from the other social goods that will result. According to social contract theory, the state, exists to enforce the rules necessary for social living, while morality consists in the whole set of rules that facilitate social living.

Thus, a government is needed to enforce the basic rules of social living, while morality may encompass some rules that are important for social living but are outside the scope of the state. The researcher adopts the social contract theory for this study. It could be seen that the theory, explain the relationship of the state and the citizens, where it is the responsibility of the state to provide essential services to the citizens.

Protecting the rights of the sexually violated women as enshrined in the constitution is not a privilege but a right. The government, owes it a duty to provide humanitarian services, as it is rightly pointed out by Hobbes; that people forfeited their personal freedom, to allow the government to enforce law on them.

Therefore, a conducive, and healthy environment must be created, by enacting laws that will provide for necessary provision of humanitarian services, to the abused women as only through this, can the government, achieve meaningful development.

3.8 Human Right Theory

“The concept of human right stems from John Locke’s “Natural Rights”. Locke opined that, every individual is endowed at birth with certain rights, by virtue of his status and dignity as a human being, which cannot properly be denied him by any state under which he happens to live. In 1948, the United Nations Organizations (UNO), adopted the declaration of human right.

Modern constitutions all over the world incorporates human rights (including Nigeria), and to violet them amounts to the bridge of the constitutions. However human rights approach displacement was developed by (Francis Deng in 1998)”⁽¹⁾.

⁽¹⁾ - Francis Deng, Human right approach to displacement was developed. A report of the Representative of the U.N. Secretary General on Internally

The right to development stipulates that development processes must lead to the empowerment of a people, that they must improve its choices, capabilities, opportunities and well-being. Where communities contribute to a development process by giving up their land, they have not only a right to just compensation, but also to receive an equitable share of the benefits.

States, undertaking or enabling a development project, are obliged to inform communities fully of its nature and consequences. To consult them adequately, and effectively, and to allow them to participate meaningfully in all parts of the process, including the planning phase, that are relevant to their lives.

Most notably, states, must obtain communities' free and informed consent, in accordance with their customs, and traditions if a development, or investment project will have a major impact upon them. In Africa, governments have realized that recognizing IDPs' human rights, and accepting the primary responsibility to protect those rights, are essential elements in addressing internal displacement, and its devastating effects.

Human rights, provide key principles, complementing, and

Displaced Persons to the United Nations Commissions on Human Right, 1993 and United Nations General Assembly 1994. In(1998).

supporting developmental aims, such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and good governance. It is difficult, to see how good governance can be achieved, if people are unable to express their opinions on matters affecting their lives, or if corrupt authorities are not held accountable.

In this sense, development actors, increasingly recognize human rights principles, and standards, as factors to be taken into account. Some have adopted human rights based approaches, while others have integrated them into their activities implicitly.

The three human rights principles relevant to development processes according to Guiding Principle, by Mr Francis, M, Deng (1998)⁽¹⁾ are as follows:-

1. Accountability: Human rights, protect the fundamental needs of human beings, as rights holders. States, as duty bearers, are responsible for the protection, and fulfillment of those rights. This includes states' accountability, to IDPs', and strengthens governance.
- 2 Consultation and participation: Beneficiaries of development initiatives, are responsible subjects who may

⁽¹⁾ -MR Francis M. Deng, The three human rights principles relevant to development processes according to Guiding Principle Introductory note by the representative of the Secretary- General on IDPs', (1998)

have legitimate claims vis-a-vis states. The inclusion, consultation, and participation, of beneficiaries in the design, and implementation of programmes, and projects, is not an option, but is critical to their sustainability.

2. Human rights consistency: Development initiatives, must be carried out in ways that are consistent with human rights. In particular, they must reflect the principle of non-discrimination, and the specific guarantees, that protect women, children, the disabled, indigenous people, and members of ethnic or religious minorities.

To avoid the unintended replication of marginalization, or making existing vulnerabilities worse, development initiatives, that address needs protected by specific human rights, should be framed by those rights. Housing projects, for instance, should provide for adequate housing as defined by human rights law.

The right to development, is a collective right of peoples' to their economic, social, and cultural development, with due regard to their freedom, identity, and in the equal enjoyment of the common heritage of mankind" (Article 22 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights). This right, which exists only in Africa as a legally binding guarantee, is particularly, relevant for those IDPs', that constitute a "people" on the basis of a common

history, culture and religion.

As well as hosting the largest IDPs' population in the world, Africa has also done a lot in developing a sound normative framework to protect IDPs' rights. National, and international development actors, can play an important role in supporting states in fulfilling their obligations under the Kampala Convention.

National development actors, are critical in supporting their governments, along with other relevant stakeholders, in establishing national instruments, on internal displacement and ensuring they include a development angle. The implementation of such instruments requires concerted and robust efforts, by a broad range of primarily national and local authorities.

The support of national, and international development actors, is indispensable, to ensure that challenges specific to displacement, such as the reconstruction of basic services, in areas of return, are addressed. Such initiatives go a long way to meeting the MDGs strategies in the countries concerned.

Non-governmental Organizations, especially International development organizations, can also use their good offices, and set incentives by offering donor support to states, and ministries, incharge of domesticating the convention, and helping to build national, and local capacities, to that end.

Development actors, play a crucial role in securing durable solutions for IDPs', but initiatives, are equally important in preventing displacement, and addressing IDPs' rights, during their displacement, particularly when it becomes protracted.

CHAPTER FOUR

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

This chapter deals with the concepts, and theories related to the dependent variable (violated women) and their management in the camps, in Maiduguri, Borno-State, Nigeria.

CHAPTER FOUR

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

3. Concept of Gender- Based Violence:

There is no universally, acceptable definition of Gender-based- Violence. The definitions, vary based on time, climate, and social situations. In other words, gender - based violence is a broad concept, and is present in many different forms, within society at any given time. According to Gebreiyosus (2013)⁽¹⁾“Gender- based Violence, is a term often used synonymous with violence against women”.

This definition, does not show, whether the violence, is as a result of unequal power relationship, between male and female. (UN 1993)⁽²⁾, defined gender-based violence as “Any act of gender- based violence, that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm, or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion, or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public, or in private life”.

⁽¹⁾ Gebreiyosus, Gender-based Violence is a term often used synonymous with violence against women (2013).

⁽²⁾U.N, Gender-based Violence as Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women.

Similarly, UN Convention for the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (1992), defines “Gender- based violence, as a violence that is directed against a woman, because she is a woman, or violence that affects women disproportionately. It includes, act that inflict physical, mental, or sexual harm, or suffering, threats of such acts of coercion, and other deprivations of liberty”.

These definitions are biased, because it only sees gender-violence from the women point of view, however, this violence can arise as a result of unequal power relations against women. (Selected links 1993), defines gender -based violence is an umbrella term for any harm that is perpetrated against a person’s will, which results from inequalities that are based on gender roles.

Gender- based violence refers to, violence that targets individuals, or groups of individual, on the basis of their gender. UNHCR, 1995) published Sexual Violence against Refugees Guidelines on Prevention and Response. There is however, the tendencies to extend the definition of Gender- based Violence to, all kinds of violence that are linked to social expectations and social positions based on gender.

According to Ellsberg (1999)⁽¹⁾. “There are compelling evidences, that violence against women, is caused by gender inequalities, and is both accepted and sometimes even tolerated by law, institutions, and community norms, that discriminate against the female. Thus, one can say that gender- based violence, encompasses, all acts of violence rooted in some form of gender inequalities, and with the purpose of preserving social power.

(Ganeshpanchan 2005)⁽²⁾, views “Gender-based violence against women, as a widespread issue in many countries, in times of peace and in times of war. Moreover, the issue deserves attention, and research, regardless of context, but female refugees experience it in a slightly different way. “When a displaced uproots her family to flee persecution, her entire frame of reference is altered, and the social structure, that she knew turns out to be only a thing of the past.

Changes in access to services, community support, resources, and security diminish the capacity of displaced to feel empowered.

(1) - According to Ellsberg Gender-based Violence encompasses all acts of violence rooted in some form of gender inequalities, and with the purpose of preserving social power,(1999).

(2) -(Ganeshpanchan Gender-based violence against women as a widespread issue in many countries,(2005).

(Ganeshpanchan 2005)⁽¹⁾, further reports that, the setting in which a displaced lives, often a displaced camp, forces her to rely on others, in a way that makes her increasingly vulnerable to violence.

For example, if she is no longer able to contribute to the family income, she becomes dependent on male support, increasing the likelihood, that she will endure abuse in order to meet her needs. Reports by Amnesty International (2009)⁽²⁾ also revealed that, there have been documented cases of humanitarian aid workers committing acts of rape and other violence against women and girls inside the camps.

Displaced camps, however, are not the only problem, there are particular risks faced by females, when leaving the relative safety of refugee camps, to search for firewood. Marsh, Purdin and Navani, (2006)⁽³⁾ agrees that families frequently, decide to send out women and girls to do these tasks because it is considered “less dangerous”, in armed conflict and displacement zones.

⁽¹⁾ -(Ganeshpanchan 2005) Gender-based violence against women as a widespread issue in many countries.

⁽²⁾ - Amnesty International There have been documented cases of humanitarian aid workers committing acts of rape and other violence against women and girls inside the Displaced camps, however, are not the only problem (2009).

⁽³⁾ - Marsh, Purdin, and Navani. in armed conflict and displacement zones it is believe that men and boys will most likely to be killed , (2006).

Females are seen as risking “only rape,” while it is believed that men and boys will most likely be killed.

The most difficult element of “rape culture”, for advocates to overcome within displaced populations, is the cultural perception of rape. First of all, sexual violence, is a difficult and painful topic for victims to discuss.

Sex is a taboo topic, and to report rape feels like an invasion of privacy. Moreover, in many places, the act is seen as an embarrassment to the community, and to the victim’s family. Some African beliefs, assert that a raped woman is untouchable, dirty, or somehow defective.

From this perspective, the social stigma of rape, creates an intense form of psychological trauma, caused by the rejection from husbands and communities. How can refugee victims of rape receive any justice if they are consistently placed in circumstances where they are judged by those who are supposed to help?

Gender-based violence, puts women’s health at an extremely high risk for both physical, and psychological problems. According to an article in (Global Public Health)⁽¹⁾, “reproductive

⁽¹⁾ Global Public Health, “reproductive health outcomes alone.

health outcomes alone include: trauma to reproductive organs, including fistula; acquisition of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/ AIDS; and unwanted pregnancies, that can lead to unsafe abortions, and other complications.

Global Public Health also includes, several psychological consequences of sexual violence, including “anxiety, shame, post-traumatic stress, depression, loss of sexual pleasure, fear of sex, and a loss of function in the society” (Laurie, M. and Petchesky, R. 2008)⁽¹⁾. Opines that in a crisis situation, victims who are refugees are at an even higher risk of medical complications, due to the unstable environment, unfamiliar territory, and increased exposure to violence.

The documentary “The Greatest Silence”, illuminates another devastating fact, sometimes, there are simply not enough authoritative guidelines, to make a huge difference. For example, in the Democratic Republic of Congo, there is only one person who investigates sex crimes in the eastern portion of the country.

Even when rape crimes go to trial, prosecution can be difficult. One of the primary obstacles, is insufficient evidence. The trend in these cases is that the prosecution, “must meet higher

⁽¹⁾ Lanrie, M. and petchesky R . Refugees are at an even higher risk of medical complications. (2008.)

evidentiary standards in these cases, than in other types of cases”(Sa Couto ,S. and Cleary 2009)⁽¹⁾.

Additionally, even when women are able to testify against their perpetrators, international tribunals often “do not serve their need for creating a record, achieving justice, remembering, or forgetting” (Mertus, J. 2004)⁽²⁾.

As displaced victims of sexual violence, to gain political asylum, Refugees, must overcome many obstacles, and known issues, in order to get any chance at asylum, including “the underreporting of rape, the inability of the victim to ‘tell the story’ in her own words, a hostile adjudicative environment, and the tendency to regard factors such as late disclosure, narrative inconsistency, and calm demeanor with suspicion” (Bailot, H, Cowan, S. and Munro, V.E. 2009)⁽³⁾.

In the last twenty years, significant progress has been made in the human rights field focusing on, gender-based violence against displaced women. For example, in 1995 the United

⁽¹⁾ SaCouto , S. and Cleary, Even when rape crimes go to trial, prosecution can be difficult. One of the primary obstacles is insufficient evidence (2009).

⁽²⁾ Mertus, J. do not serve their need for creating a record, achieving justice, remembering, or forgetting, (2004).

⁽³⁾ Bailot, H, Cowan, S, and munro,V. E .Refugees must overcome many obstacles and known issues in order to get any chance at asylum (2009).

Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)⁽¹⁾, published Sexual Violence against Refugees Guidelines on Prevention and Response, the first field manual “to address prevention, and management, of gender-based violence from the acute emergency phase to the more stable phases of displacement”.

According to Marsh, Purdin and Navani 2006. more recently, the primary focus on the 2010 United Nations State of the World Population report, is women, specifically, gender-based violence, education, consequences, and effects from conflict, and crisis, and the inclusion of females in peacemaking processes.

Steps are being taken towards the improvement of women’s rights internationally, but there is much to be done. Although many NGOs, individual activist, and governmental reporting mechanisms, are maintaining a strong awareness, of the negative circumstances women face daily, the war waged against females continues.

Some of the most important parts of ending this “war” include: eradicating the impunity for perpetrators; creating modalities of empowerment for women in refugee communities; stepping up the level of protection for women in times of conflict

⁽¹⁾ The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) published Sexual Violence against Refugees, 1995

and peace; encouraging women to report crimes; raising children in a culture that does not condone sexual abuse.

Enhancing the support mechanisms for refugee health, and well-being; enhancing, and strengthening the legal system to enforce punishment, and justice; and finally, to show victims, that the international community is listening, respecting, and doing everything possible to create safer, and healthier lives for all.

4.1 Experiences of Gender-based Violence

A lot of studies have been carried out on GBV in West Africa, particularly Nigeria. For example, Alaga, E. (2009)⁽¹⁾ shows that in West Africa, gender- based violence, especially sexual violence, is a growing experience, and the bane is much ,more intense in conflict and post-conflict settings. It involved mutilation, sexual slavery and gang rape of particularly women and girls.

In Cote d'Ivoire, a 2003⁽²⁾ study by UNFPA, showed that 31% of girls, admitted to having been forced or coerced into nonconsensual sexual relations. In Guinea Bissau, Amnesty

⁽¹⁾ – Alaga, E. “Sexual slavery and gang rape of particularly women and girls” Gender and security policy in West Africa, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, (2009) , Pp 7.

⁽²⁾ UNFPA “showed that 31% of girls admitted to having been forced or coerced into nonconsensual sexual relations ,(2003).

International, reported that acts of sexual violence against women, had been perpetrated, by Senegalese soldiers at military checkpoints, and in the barracks.

In Liberia, sexual violence was committed against women, men, girls, and boys by all parties to the conflict.

As a matter of fact, it is estimated that 40% of the population, was affected by sexual violence during the 14-year conflict in Liberia. In Sierra Leone, UNICEF estimated that over 250,000 women were raped during the conflict. This is a crime that the world should stand up to stop.

1- Abama.E and Kwaja.C (2009)⁽¹⁾ examined, the impact of violence on women in Nigeria, by investigating the increasing number of crisis, associated with armed conflict in which women, and children, bear most of the brunt. They suggest that, in some ways, this reinforces the low level status to which women are subjected on daily basis.

In some instances, displacement as a consequence of these conflicts, uproot women, and children, from their homes and

⁽¹⁾ Abama.E and Kwaja.C “increasing number of crises associated with armed conflict in which women and children bear most of the brunt”. Violence Against Women in Nigeria how The Millennium Development Goal Addressings the challenge the Journal of Africa Studies,(2009), 3(3)23-33

expose women, and girls, to more sexual abuse as they are coerced to submission in order to obtain food, and other basic necessities needed for survival.

In most violent conflict circumstances, and in situations arising from conflict, women and children live in very unfortunate conditions, where security is not guaranteed. Thus, they become victims of crime, including crimes such as rape, and other sexual assaults.

Consequently, displacement, and relocation are almost always, likely to force women to suffer from all forms of cultural prejudices, of their original societies, and the norms, of the host communities. However, having considered these previous investigations, evidence seems to suggest, that there are some limitations in the arguments outlined above.

First, socio-economic condition, may always be a reason and in all contexts for the explanation of GBV. Despite the fact, that women suffer economically, there are also certain communities, where women are empowered, and always considered uppermost within the societal structure.

Amongst the Alago, and Migili societies, in Nassarawa state, research suggests that, women are protected, not necessarily raped or forced to suffer any form of violence a more than any group of

people. In addition, Abama, and Kwaja, did not provide any empirical evidence to show how women have been used as tools of war, particularly with the ongoing conflicts in northern Nigeria.

Above all, increase in the cases of HIV/AIDS infections, cannot be reduced to conflict situation alone. There are other peaceful societies, that experience the spread of HIV/AIDS. More so, there is rather a convincing argument of the breakdown of moral norms, and the high level of sexual promiscuity, to the aggressive secularization of the Nigerian culture.

Finally, these previous investigations, in some aspects, completely exclude the nature of gender- based violence in the context of political-religious related insurgency. The vast majority of IDPs' in Africa do not live in camps, or settlements, but stay with families, or on their own in host communities, which also become affected by displacement.

Support for such communities, should not only focus on humanitarian aid, but also on development initiatives, to strengthen basic infrastructure, and services, and increase food security, and the availability of shelter and housing. Measures that would benefit host communities, at the same time as helping IDPs', in other to prevent gender- based violence in camps.

The family structure in most of the communities is such that,

boy/men are favored against the girl/women. The women are exposed to events that could trigger, or precipitate sexual violence.

A part of social roles associated, with family structure in most of the communities, it is regarded as the duty of the girls to go in search of fire woods in the forest exposing them to sexual violence.

Addressing protracted displacement: More than two-thirds of the world's IDPs', live in situations of prolonged, and protracted displacement. All too often, this breeds dependency, among those receiving humanitarian assistance. The restoration or improvement of livelihood opportunities and attending to the lack of adequate housing, water, sanitation, health and education services in areas where IDPs' live are developmental challenges. Addressing them helps IDPs' to become self-sufficient again, and at the same time, increases the general level of development, and reduces poverty in targeted areas.

2- In Nigeria, Alawemo Oluwakemi and Muterera Johnathan (2013)⁽¹⁾ placed their study within the context of the economy of conflict theory, in the study of gender- based violence. They argue, that most people suffer from the dire effects of conflict,

⁽¹⁾ – Alawemo, O. and Muterera, J . “women experience abduction, sexual abuse and systematic rape as they are specially targeted as a tactics of war and terror” Impact of armed conflict on women perspective from Nigeria women OIDA International journal of sustainable development,(2013) Pp7]

while women and girls are impacted differently because of their gender.

The economic position they occupy in society, added to the suffering experienced through death, injury, displacement, loss of home, and property. In these outbreaks of violence; women experience abduction, sexual abuse, and systematic rape as they are specially targeted as tactics of war and terror.

Women and children, make up a higher proportion of casualties of these conflicts because, they are less prepared to defend themselves. Consequently, they are selected as easy targets, for random and systematic acts of violence. They state that: “Women were subjected to violence and hardship. They were not only physically harassed, but also sexually abused and degraded”.

It was also gathered from the research team that apart from the fact that, women were raped, they were also divorced by their husbands, which facilitated a worse emotional, stressful, and painful condition. The resort to divorce by men whose wives had been sexually abused, was a means of dealing with the humiliation acquired from the conflict.

In addition to the suffering of women as a result of GBV in conflict, is the increase risk of HIV/AIDS. Women abducted and

raped in conflict situations, are often infected with HIV/AIDS by their captors. For example, Alawemo, O and Muterera, J. (2013), observed that during the 2010 crisis in Jos; Central Nigeria, women and girls suffered the worst form of sexual abuse.

There was the case of about twenty women, and girls captured by the Boghom people, and taken to a village called Kangyal, in Kanam, Local Government Area. The women, and their daughters suffered the worst form of sexual abuse, as their captors took turns on them every evening for three months.

When they were eventually rescued, five out of the twenty-six were pregnant, and tested positive to HIV/AIDS. More than the health implications, this eventually led to isolation and low economic performance of the victims.

4.2 African Union Convention on IDPs' in Africa, 2009

Having ratified by Nigeria, on 17th April 2012, the convention is legally binding on Nigeria to respect, observe, and comply, with its provisions in favor of IDPs'

The Kampala convention⁽¹⁾, provides that states shall bear the primary duty, and responsibility for providing protection, and

⁽¹⁾ - African Union convention for the Protection and Assistance of IDPs' in Africa (Kampala Convention) Adopted by the special summit of the Union held in Kampala Uganda 23rd October 2009 Article Pp7.

assistance, to IDPs' and sexually violated women, without discrimination of any kind, accordingly, the convention imposes obligation on states to assess the need, and vulnerabilities of IDPs', and host communities (or to facilitate such assessment), and to provide adequate humanitarian assistance to IDPs', in all phases of displacement.

Where appropriate, such assistance may be extended to local, and host communities. Steps must be taken to protect displaced people, against sexual, and gender- based violence, harmful practices, recruitment of children, as well as human trafficking

“State, shall provide internally displaced persons, to the fullest extent practicable, and the least possible delay, with adequate humanitarian assistance, which shall include food, water, shelter, medical care, and other health services, sanitation, education, and other necessary social services and where appropriate, extend such assistance to local, and host communities.

State, must also allow the rapid passage of relief consignment, equipment, and humanitarian personnel, to the victims. They must also, enable and facilitate the role of local, international organizations, humanitarian agencies, civil society organizations, and other actors, in providing protection, and assistance to the victims.

“States parties, shall provide sufficient protection, and assistance to victims, and where available resources are inadequate, they shall cooperate in seeking the assistance of international, humanitarian, civil society organizations, and other relevant actors, may offer their services to all those in need”. (Ladan, M.T. 2013)⁽¹⁾

The guiding principles set forth, the rights of IDPs’, and explain the obligation of national authorities, and non-state actors towards IDPs’. They cover all phases of internal displacement; the pre-displacement phases; during displacement; and during return or resettlement and reintegration.

Ladan, M,T. (2013)⁽²⁾, reports that, the initial draft National Policy on IDPs’ in Nigeria, (2003-2009) was heavily influenced, by the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. This draft, was reviewed twice between 2009-2011 in order to inflect the current realities in Nigeria, and the new AU Convention on IDPs’ in Africa, adopted in 2009 at Kampala, Uganda.

⁽¹⁾ – Ladan,M,T. ” States parties shall provide sufficient protection and assistance to victims” National Policy for Addressing Internal Development in Republic of Yemen (,2013),

⁽²⁾ – Ladan, M,T. the initial draft National Policy on IDPs’ in Nigeria `Department of Public Law, Faculty of Law, Ahmadu Bello University Zaria kaduna State Nigeria (2003-2009) was heavily influenced by the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement,(2013)

This was further reviewed, between May 30th and July 30th 2012, in order to reflect the implementation strategies, for the ratified Convention by Nigeria, on 17th April 2012, which finally came into force on December 6th 2012.

NEMA, having been established, by section 1 of the NEMA Act, the Act further established a Governing Council, under the chairmanship of the vice-president, Federal Republic of Nigeria, for the management of the Agency (LFN, 2004 in Ladan,. M.T. (2013).

4.3 Consequences of Sexual violence:

The consequences of abuse is devastating for the victims, their family, and the community, these consequences include:- psychological, health, and socio-economic consequences. Gender-based violence effects on the health of the survivor are severe, and these could be inform of suicide, homicide, uterine damage ending to death.

Others could be sexually transmitted diseases, e.g. Gonorrhea, syphilis, got through unprotected sex, unwanted pregnancies and death due to improper abortion. Psychological consequences of GBV include, memory loss, depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder, shock and sexual dysfunction.

The research conducted for human rights showed that hopelessness, loss of control, eating disorders, anger, behavioral disorders, are some consequences seen especially, when these forms of violence go undiagnosed and untreated.

Fear of additional violence prevents women from going about their normal activities like, attending school, engaging in market, participating in politics, or office work. From the social impact perspective in some societies, it is difficult for a female survivor to find a partner for marriage, most societies, tend to blame the victims, and this leads to social rejection, emotional damage, like shame, self- hate and depression.

Additional unwanted pregnancies from rape, also, lead to stigmatization, by the community, as well as, economic, and emotional effects for the mothers. According to Susan Rosemary (2005)⁽¹⁾ gender- based violence produces direct cost to individuals, families, and to a society. It is important to recognize the high cost of medical, and legal care to the victims and also, the negative impact of violence on labour productivity.

In addition, society also has to spend significant resources on prosecuting offenders. Straightening women's right, in Canada a

⁽¹⁾ Susan, R. protecting human rights , ending violence against women and girls. GTZ Germany, ed , p26 (2005).

nationwide study, demonstrated that 30% of abused women give up work completely, and 50% temporary on fit for work, and hence the cost amount to 1.6 billion dollars a year including, medical cost and productivity loss.

4.4 Concept of Rape :

According to (Gery Lowes, 2010)⁽¹⁾, is an unnatural sexual intercourse, by a person with another person, who is compelled to submit by force, and against his/her will, or by threat of bodily injury.(Mess Gen. Laws Ann. Ch. 277-30, (2009)⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾. Although, traditional definitions of rape have been that, only females can be raped, and only a man can rape, courts have held that, the rape statutes in their jurisdiction are gender natural, and apply equally to perpetrators of either sex. (Lynton 1995)⁽³⁾ opines that, many theories were postulated on why people commit rape such as evolutionary theory, self-control theory, feminist theory, psychological.

(1) - Gery Lowes, (2010) (Mess Gen. Laws Ann. Ch. 277-30, 2009).

(2) Mess Gen. Laws Ann.

(3) -(Lynton) evolutionary theory, self-control theory, feminist theory, psychological.1995.

According to Prentky, R.A and knight, R,A. (1991)⁽¹⁾ lifestyle impulsivity may predict sexual aggression; they also ascertain that having poor social and interpersonal skills can also predict sexual aggression. Sexual violence during war, committed by combatants during armed conflict, is seen as spoils of war.

This could be in form of gang rape, or even rape with objects. It is distinguished from sexual assaults, and rape committed among troops in military service. It includes also, situations where girls, women are forced into prostitution or sexual slavery by an occupying power.

Rape or sexual assault, is usually used as psychological warfare, in-order to humiliate the enemy. It may occur in a variety of situations, including, institutionalized sexual slavery, wartime sexual violence, associated massacres; individual or isolated acts of sexual violence.

Lack of law and order during war/civil conflicts, creates a culture of impunity towards human right abuses, and rape of civilians is seen as a reward for winning.

⁽¹⁾ Prentky, R,A. and knight, R ,A. 1991.

4.5 Theories Of Sexual Violence:

Self-Control Theory

In the view of Polaschek,T,A. and Ward,T. (2002)⁽¹⁾ committing rape against a female is based on the premise that the male sex drive is uncontrollable. To them, men with this trait say that, they cannot control their sexual urges, and not responsible for their actions. The theorists, propose that, men's sexual energy is difficult to control, and women have a key role in its loss of control, since women deny sex to men who have to receive their sexual drive.

This theory is in line with Gottfredson and Hirschi(1990) low self-control theory. These theorists, posit that, so long as criminal acts provide gratification, then these culprits will continue with it. They also argue that, crime is easy, exciting, requires little skills and often put others to pain. The criminals because, they are impulsive, adventurous, self-centered, with little skills, they will most likely engage in crime because, of its perceived benefits (Gottfredson and Hirsch 1990)⁽²⁾.

⁽¹⁾ Polaschek,T,A. and Ward, T .Committing rape against a female is based on the premise that the male sex drive is uncontrollable.(2002)

⁽²⁾ - Gottfredson and Hirschi(1990).

4.6 Evolutionary theory:

In the view of Siegert, R. J, Ward, T. (2002), biological explanation of rape includes, Thorn Hill and Palmers of rape. These theorist, argued that men that force their sexual desires on women reproduced more efficiently thereby, having more offspring's with their traits. They also argued that, over time, rape may have been part of evolution as it was a way for men to circumvent female caution when it comes to selecting a mate.

They purport that rape, can only really be understood in the context of mate selection, and the adaptive problems, faced by both males, and females in the Pleistocene environment. The act of rape effectively blocks or interferes with females core reproductive strategies (Siegert , R,J. Ward, T (2002 p.6)

Siegert,R,J and Ward,T. (2002)⁽¹⁾ further argued that Thorn Hill and Palmer could not adequately explain why men commit rape, they dispute Thorn Hill and Palmer's claims that men commit rape for the sole purpose of obtaining sex instead they said that, "rapist are extremely heterogeneous people, motivated by distinct issues, and characterized by different clusters of psychological characteristics, making a generalized statement impossible.

⁽¹⁾ – Siegert, R,T. and Ward , T. The act of rape effectively blocks or interferes with females core reproductive strategies (2002) p.6

4.7 Feminist theory:

This theory is another one that explains rape, to this theorist, rape is only one symptom, or the larger problem of a male dominated society (Cahill, A.J. 2001). To the feminist theorist, rape is more of a violence, and is inspired by political motivation, to dominate and degrade. He also claims that, rape is nothing more than a conscious process of intimidation, by which men keep women in a state of fear (Cahill, A.J. 2001, p.16)⁽¹⁾.

4.8 Management and Protection of IDPs' from Gender- Base Violence

Internally displaced women, face a range of protection issues, on a daily basis. Most notably, sexual, and gender-based violence, is an unfortunate reality for many. Often, without the protection of family, and communities they had before displacement, internally displaced women can be vulnerable to rape, domestic violence, forced prostitution, trafficking and other violent situations.

Protection mainstreaming, is an important element in the management of displaced women, and is also very important, in the management of sexually violated women. Mainstreaming this

⁽¹⁾ - Cahill, A.J. Rape is nothing more than a conscious process of intimidation by which men keep women in a state of fear (p.16, 2001)

protection cut across so many issues. Some of these issues include, provision of food, and water, housing, accommodation and fuel

UNHCR's definition of protection is that, "all actions aimed at ensuring the equal access to, an enjoyment of the right of women, men, girls, and boys, is of concern to UNHCR, in accordance with the relevant bodies of law (International humanitarian, human rights and refugee laws).

Internally displaced persons' remain within the territorial jurisdiction of their own countries, the primary duty and responsibility, to provide protection, and humanitarian assistance, to them without discrimination and in accordance with, international human rights, and humanitarian law lies with the state concerned (Din, 2009: p6)⁽¹⁾.

It has been reiterated that protecting the rights of conflict-affected population is, at the heart of the responsibility of first, the national government, and international humanitarian response. UNHCR's (1991) Guideline on the protection of Refugee Women 1991, pointed out that, exposure to sexual violence, as a particular

⁽¹⁾ -Din, internally displaced persons remain within the territorial jurisdiction of their own countries, Improving the Protection of Internally Displaced Women: Assessment of Progress and Challenges , October 2014,(2009)p 6

vulnerability of refugee women, and called upon the humanitarian community to address it within its protection mandate.

Important as this is for the protection of women, it has failed to develop methodologies for developing specific policies, and adopting measures to prevent displacement, assist and protect the IDPs' and their families (IDMC, 2014:40)⁽¹⁾.

According to Brookings Institution (2014)⁽²⁾, it also affirms that women who have lost their husbands to conflict, also face additional challenges, and responsibilities as heads of households, and often have to rely on basic survival skills. Internally displaced women are confronted by different challenges of protection daily. Notably, sexual and gender- based violence.

Most often without the protection of family, and communities, they had before displacement, internally displaced women are vulnerable to rape, domestic violence, forced prostitution, trafficking and other violent situations.

⁽¹⁾ IDMC, Challenges confronted by Internally displaced women (families). Improving the Protection of Internally Displaced Women: Assessment of Progress and Challenges, October(2014).

⁽²⁾ Brookings Institution "on the Ground" Realities faced by Internally Displaced Women Project on Internally Displaced October 2014 Improving the Protection of Internally Displaced Women: Assessment of Progress and Challenges,(2014) .

IDPs' remain entitled to the same rights, and freedoms as the rest of the population, unlike refugees, IDPs', are not subjected to specific international convention, because the national authorities of their country of habitual residence, have obligations towards them under various bodies of law, including, most notably, national law the state has ratified, and, if they are in a territory of armed conflict, international humanitarian law.

National authorities have the primary responsibilities, to provide protection to IDPs' within their jurisdiction. What the law makes abundantly clear is that the primary responsibility for protecting IDPS', as well as meeting their basic needs, lies with the state or, in an armed conflict, the authorities that, controls the territory where the IDPs' are located ICRC, 2009.

According to the 1993 Declaration of Violence against Women⁽¹⁾, among other guaranteed rights, women have rights to the highest standard attainable of physical health, and the rights not to be subjected to 'cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment'. This includes the states obligation to protect women, including the displaced, and enable them to enjoy the given rights.

⁽¹⁾ – 1993 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women-Protecting Female Refugees against Sexually and Gender-based Violence in camps Article United Nations University ,2015-11-09, P 11 .

Sex crimes are a serious problem because, they violate personal freedoms, traumatize the victims, and often lead to undesired pregnancy, unsafe abortions, complications tied to early childbearing age, or even death. The reason for this deplorable situation of violence against displaced women that is still ongoing in IDPs' camps is simple inadequate implementation of a range of existing policies that, aim to protect and prevent women from assaults.

UNHCR (2002)⁽¹⁾ reported that girls were sexually exploited by humanitarian staff, and security forces, in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone, who were meant to protect them. According to UNHCR 2014 in many IDPs' camps, particularly, those involving the confinement of the displaced in closed camps, traditional behavioral norms, and restraints break down.

In such circumstances, women and girls are raped by other displaced, acting either individually, or in gangs, and self-appointed leaders, may thwart attempts to punish the offenders. In certain camps situation, unaccompanied women, and girls, have

⁽¹⁾ - UNHCR Protecting Female Refugees against Sexually and Gender-based Violence in camps Article Marija Obradovic 2015-11-09, United Nations University,(2002), P 5 “ Brutal border, camp no shelter”

been known to enter into what is called “protection marriages” in order to avoid sexual assault.

The frustration of camp life accordingly, can lead to violence which includes, sexual abuse. This abuse is also perpetrated by camp officials and humanitarian staff. Caritas, L. (2014)⁽¹⁾ in a report pointed out that half of the Syrian female displaced persons’ who sought aid from their aid workers reported having been sexually abused.

Many of these women reported wishing that, they could go home immediately despite the crisis. According to Wakabi, W. (2008)⁽²⁾ sexual and gender- based violence in Democratic republic of Congo, has been on the increase. Reports include gang rapes, sexual slavery, purposeful mutilation of women’s genitalia, and killing of rape victim.

Peterman, A. Palermo, T. (2011)⁽³⁾ estimated that, in Democratic Republic of Congo about 48 women are raped every

(1) Caritas,L Protecting Female Refugees against Sexually and Gender-based Violence in camps Article, Brutal border ,camp no shelter. United Nations University (2014-11-09), P 7

(2) Wakabi, W. Sexual Violence increasing in Democratic republic of Congo. Article report published 05 January 2008 volume 371, No. 9606, pp15-16.

(3) - Peterman,A. Palermo,T. Estimates and Determinant of Sexual Violence against Women in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Peterman A, et al. Am J public Health(2011 June)

hour, which is a little over 1,150 women a day. According to a population based study conducted in eastern DRC in 2011¹⁰, rates of reported sexual violence were, 40% among women, and 24% among men. In addition to sexual violence, 20% of the adult population in the study reported serving as combatants, at some point in their lifetime, the majority of whom reported being conscripted into armed groups.

Moreover, is the fact that these women lack access to justice, legal remedies and reparations? Women in camps, have fewer chances to access justice than men, in a culture where a woman's status is subjected or tied to a man's. Forced migration can increase discrimination against women, and worsen the opportunities for satisfying their legal claims, leaving victims with no reparation

The Honduran Government, created the inter institutional commission for the protection of displaced persons, sexual violence inclusive in 2013, tasked with formulating policies, and adopting measures to prevent displacement, assist and protect the IDPs' and their families (IDMC,2014:40)⁽¹⁾.

⁽¹⁾ - (IDMC,) Global Overview 2014People Internally Displaced by Conflict and Violence, National and International Response" authors: Sebastian Abuja, Emilie Arnaud,..... and 11 reviewers , (2014)p40.

IDPs' and sexually violated management is part and parcel of disaster management.

All facets of disaster management cycle, prevention mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery are applicable to IDPs' and they constitute component of IDPs' management since these victims are product of natural and human made disasters. This has been buttressed by Kampala convention, the guiding principle of internal displacement places the responsibilities of assisting and protecting IDPs' on the national and state governments.

National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), as the coordinating agency, is the vehicle through which the federal government coordinate and integrate IDPs' and sexually violated women management in all its facets while, State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), coordinate and integrate IDPs' and sexually violated women in the state level.

All procedures, system, and guidelines for disaster prevention, and mitigation mentioned above apply to all IDPs'. When disasters are mitigated we have limited victims to contend with and will be able to manage them efficiently and effectively.

The existing procedure, system, and guideline, for assistance, and protection, of disasters victims (IDPs') in Nigeria, include:

National disaster response plan, approved by the federal executive council in 2002, Search and Rescue and Epidemic Evacuation Plan, signed by 44 chief executive, National disaster management frame work, (NDMF), and National contingency plan.

The national disaster management framework, and the national contingency plan, have carefully addressed all the requirements in section 7.10 of the NDMF relating to assistance, and protection of the victims.

4.9 Provision of Food and Water as a Means of Protection

Water is essential to life and health; in emergencies, it is often not available in adequate quality or quantity, thus creating a major health hazard, UNHCR 1992. In a similar vein, UNHCR 2014 reported that, in the times of emergencies, there are mostly long waiting times at taps, inadequate services. In this regard, unequal water point distribution leading to use of unsafe sources.

IDMC (2009)⁽¹⁾ reported that, in countries like Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Iraq, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Darfur, Yemen, and Zimbabwe, IDPs' lack access to basic necessities of

⁽¹⁾ IDMC Internal; Displacement Global Overview of Trends and Developments in 2008 "global and thematic development,(2009), P 21

life including food, clean water, adequate clothing, health services and sanitation. This is as a result of the government, not being able to support the IDPs’.

In some cases, the government itself, reject or hinders the offer of international NGOs, assistance to respond to internal displacement caused by conflict, or human right violations. “water is an essential tool for health and for protection .In a similar vein, UNHCR (2009)⁽¹⁾, submits that, in refugee camps, one-third of the population still lacks adequate water and sanitation”.

In a report by IDMC (2015)⁽²⁾, suggest that Somali IDPs’, have the highest rate of severe acute malnutrition in the country, and that, the death rate among displaced children under five in Mogadishu, is six times the average.

This can be attributed to the fact that, in 2014 east Africa, has experience a relative short rain fall and lower agricultural yields, combined with rising food prices. The impact of conflicts and lack of funding make the situation in the country particularly concerning.

(1) UNHCR in refugee camps, one-third of the population still lacks adequate water and sanitation UNHCR, Global Trends 2010: 60 years and still counting (2011), p. 33 See for example: Internal Displacement

(2) IDMC Internal; Displacement Global Overview of Trends and Developments in 2008 “global and thematic development,(2015) Page 29

Shrestha, D. and Cronin A.A. (2006)⁽¹⁾, as put forwarded by Cronin et al (2009), report that access to water is a basic human right, there has been inadequate provision of water, and sanitation, in refugee camps in Uganda, Chad, Kenya, Democratic Republic of Congo and many other countries. (Sherlock, 2006) agrees that this poor provision is continuing today and is evident in IDPs' camps also, such as in Darfur.

Accordingly, Cronin A.A. (2005)⁽²⁾ in UNHCR (2006), reported that there was inequality in water distribution across Kakuma (Northern Kenya), which was a direct factor in cholera outbreak. UNHCR 2006 reported that in a refugee situation, it should go beyond 'what' should be provided but should also include "how" water is supplied and collected.

⁽¹⁾ Shrestha, D. and Cronin, A.A. "Water and Sanitation Refugee Settings" A review of Water and Sanitation Provision in Refugee camps in Association with Selected Health and Nutrition Indicators – the need for integrated service provision by A. A Cronin, D. Shrestha, N. Cornier, F. Abdalla, N. Ezard and C. Aramburu IWA publishing 2008, Journal of Water and Health 06.1 (2008) P 9

⁽²⁾ Shrestha D, and Cronin A.A, "Water and Sanitation Refugee Settings" A review of Water and Sanitation Provision in Refugee camps in Association with Selected Health and Nutrition Indicators – the need for integrated service provision by A. A Cronin, et,al.

Brooking (2008)⁽¹⁾, also pointed out that, a coping strategy adopted by IDPs' in response to food aid, often raise fresh protection risks. For example, attempts to supplement food aid, by leaving encampment, or safe areas to seek food outside the camp, may expose IDPs' to the risks of attack and sexual violence.

Even when adequate food supplies are available, distribution system that forces IDPs' to carry food long distance, and do not provide food directly to vulnerable categories of IDPs' may increase the risk of attack and exploitation.

In a similar report, FEWSNET (2015)⁽²⁾ in ACAPs (2015) reported that in the north eastern, Nigeria, most IDPs' need assistance to meet their water needs. SEMA, have sunk boreholes in all the IDPs' camps in Maiduguri, while, NGOs through the implementation of (WASH) program, in a view to ensure that, most of the camps are cholera free.

⁽¹⁾ Brooking a coping strategies adopted by IDPs' in response to food aid often raise fresh protection risk ,(2008).

⁽²⁾ FEWSNET most IDPs' nationwide need assistance to meet their food needs.(2015).

Wyndham, J. (2009)⁽¹⁾, was of the view that IDPs', often face discrimination, and are unable to access food, education, and health care. This is attributed to the lack of institutional capacity, and adequate resources, at the national level, a lack of coordination, among stakeholders, which often lead to duplication of efforts, insufficient of inclusion of IDPs' themselves in decision making.

World Vision International, in 2011 conducted a survey in Mayo IDPs' camp, and reported that, the major challenge in the IDPs' camp is shortage of water supply. This low water supply, is attributed to the unavailability of infrastructure (water supply), and non-functionality of already existing scheme.

The point noted is that, in camps where there is strong, and complimentary collaboration between the government agencies, and NGOs, access to shelter, food and other basic services, such as nutrition, water, sanitation, and hygiene is high, which enhances the capacity of the IDPs', and which as a result upgrades their standard of living. However, in most camps as revealed in the

⁽¹⁾ Wyndham, J. the challenges of Internally Displacement in West Africa, Brookings Institution University of Bern Project on international Displacement FMR,(2015)p 26 (2009)p69.

review, inter-agency collaboration is lacking, hence most IDPs' are living below the acceptable standards.

4.10 Shelter and Housing Need of Sexually Violated Women as a Means of Protection

The living conditions for IDPs' vary greatly. Some live in identifiable camps, that are officially designated by local authorities. Others seek shelter in spontaneously created camps, or in Churches, schools, and other public buildings, often against the Policies of local official use. Others move into the homes of family, or relatives, straining local resources, and perhaps inadvertently making serious IDPs' problems visible (USAID, 2013)⁽¹⁾.

A similar report by UNHCR, submits that, urban IDPs' are very difficult to identify, however, unlike in rural camps, urban IDPs', are not formally separated from the local community, or housed in easily recognized regions. In reality, they are found scattered across areas, or residing with host families.

In 2004, more than 13,000 houses, schools, and Health facilities, were demolished, forcing thousands of urban IDPs' to

⁽¹⁾ (USAID),International USAID Document, USAID Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons Policy: Implementation Guideline "living condition" 2013, page 1 of 11

seek shelter in temporary dwellings, and creating homeless crises. While in 2005, residents of Shiken camp, were forcibly displaced to fateh 3 this is according to (UNHCR 2008, report)⁽¹⁾.

Iraqi, IDPs' living in, and around informal settlements in Baghdad, are under constant threat of eviction, and given that, their dwelling is illegal. They are also unable to access social services. However, IDPs' outside camps, also generally, face substandard housing, and living conditions IDMC, 2014.

A 2013 assessment, conducted in the province of Saada in northern Yemen revealed that, most IDPs' were living in rented and crowded houses, in unhealthy condition, or old buildings that were on the verge of collapse.

IDMC, 2014 and UNHCR 2014, submits that, only 10 percent of IDPs' in Pakistan, stay in camps while, the rest of the percentage stay outside camps.

The implication of this is that, it will lead to payment of high rent on accommodation, and this will equally expose the IDPs' to all kinds of violence, especially, sexual violence. Those displaced within Syria, are vulnerable (as they stay closer to violence), less

⁽¹⁾ (UNHCR 2008,) Refugee situation on Shelter and Housing Need of Sexually Violated Women as a Means of Protection UNHCR, Global Overview (2015), p. 34.

likely to be assessed, and counted, less likely to be able to access both national, and international assistance. And perhaps, more vulnerable than groups that have made it out of the country” (UN General assembly 2012, in Ferrisci and sheikh 2013)

In a similar report, by Margasson and Chaser (2014)⁽¹⁾, submit that refugee in Syria, that are outside camps, face high rental charges, over-crowding, and competition, for space in addition to other living expenses, limited if any, work opportunities. The condition of IDPs’ in Nigeria, is the same with those in Syria as reported by Ladan (2011) in Ladan,M. T. (2013).⁽²⁾

He further submits that IDPs’ in Nigeria, face Insecurity, and all forms of exploitation, and abuse including, rape, having camped in congested shelter, isolated, insecure, or inhospitable areas. IDPs’ are also separated from their families’ especially, unaccompanied children and teenagers, the elderly, and sick, the handicapped and pregnant women, whose special needs, and privacy, are not

⁽¹⁾ Margasson and Chaser Issue of Refugee and Displaced Persons in Nigeria. Department of Sociology, Lagos State University, Fadeyi Adebayo O(2014),. P28

⁽²⁾ Ladan,M.T. The condition of IDPs’ in Nigeria is the same with that of those in Syria(2013).

attended to, due to fragmented, and uncoordinated, humanitarian response to the needs of the IDPs' (Ladan, M.T 2011 in Ladan, 2013).

In the words of Tajudeen, A. and F, Adebayo, there are no official IDPs' camps of long lasting nature in the country. Temporary shelter is normally provided in army, or police barracks, schools, or hospitals, but they serve as IDPs' camps only for a limited period. The vast majority of displaced people in Nigeria, reportedly seek refuge with family, friends, or host communities, in areas where their ethnic or religious groups are in the majority (Je'adayibe, 2008 in Tajudeen, A. and F, Adebayo. 2013)⁽¹⁾.

4.11 Fuel Provision as a Means of Protection

As early as 1993, some guide lines on sexual violence among refugees, titled "sexual violence against refugees on prevention, and protection" saw fuel provision as a means of security, to stop women from going in search of fuel outside the camps, UNHCR

⁽¹⁾ -Tajudeen A. and F. Adebayo, Journal of Sociology Research: Issue of Refugee and Displaced Persons in Nigeria. Department of Sociology, Lagos State University, Fadeyi Adebayo O. "Legal Protection of Displaced Persons,(2013). P 5

brought out an initiative titled “women victims of violence project” (WVP).

In the two programs, GBV rested mainly on sexual violence, than GBV response. UNHCR, saw fuel provision as an explicit risk factor for GBV. Food scarcity, fuel, and income generation opportunities, may make women go into isolated areas that may lead to potential insecurity (UNHCR, 2003)⁽¹⁾.

Some researchers, and practitioners, agitated for protection within IDPs’ settings from a broader perspective, and threats to security, could be seen as part of a spectrum than narrow definition (Fagen, P.W 2003)⁽²⁾. IDPs’ are observed to develop some coping mechanisms that, do not concern with the problem of the environment rather the environment, acted as measures for increasing security, this is in the view of Lynch, M. 2002.

The primary cooking system, used in some IDPs’ camps is, an open fire, surrounded by three stones, on which cooking materials rest. This method is not efficient as per end result, and it causes environmental damages UNHCR, 2002. This type of

⁽¹⁾ (UNHCR, 2003) fuel provision as an explicit risk factor for GBV: UNHCR, Global Trends 2010: 60 years and still counting (2011).

⁽²⁾ (Fagen, P.W 2003).

method is also being used by the government, and victims, in IDPs' camps in Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria.

UNHCR, did put strategies to address excessive fire wood collection, and focused on fuel efficiency. These strategies are: - new fuel efficient strategies, alternative fuels, camp location and size, cultivation, and reforestation of local vegetations

These strategies were employed, and the results obtained show that, the first two strategies were used when IDPs' security has been compromised. The latter have been employed when resources around the camps have been limited.

The use of existing yet potentially inefficient, materials like the biomes, dung, and human energy, as fuel has provided creative solutions in insecure or poor environment (Lynch, M. 2002)⁽¹⁾. The IASC's four examples of fuel collection initiative, for GBV protection, are seen in four cases, these include:

Darfur (Sudan), the African union, conducted patrols along commonly used routes for fire wood collections. Dada refugee camp (Kenya), 30% of house hold fire wood, was distributed through the general ratio to all registered households. Kasulu refugee camp (Tanzania), refugees were transported by truck to

⁽¹⁾ Lynch, M. Reducing Environmental Damage Caused By The Collection of Cooking Fuel By Refugees. (2002).

collect fire wood, and Bhutanese refugee camps (Nepal), Kerosene was distributed to households within the camps. (Kreidler,C. 2001)⁽¹⁾.

The search for fuel by the IDPs' especially, women has exposed, and made them vulnerable to sexual violence. This has prompted a higher security response as a means of protection.

4.12 Health Care Services to Sexually Violated Displaced Women

Health care, is the maintenance, or improvement, of health via the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of disease, illness, injury, and other physical, and mental impairment, in human beings. The health of sexually violated women in IDPs 'camps, is a key component in the management of their well-being.

This category of IDPs' like refugees, should enjoy access to health services, equivalent to that of the host population, as everyone has the right under international law, to the highest standard of physical, and mental health. The government, and NGOs plan their healthcare interventions, based on needs, risks, and vulnerabilities, which are determined as part of an inter-agency assessment, by competent health and malnutrition partners.

⁽¹⁾ kreidler, C The provision of house hold energy (2001).

The IDPs' have ranges of confronting health problems like, the HIV/AIDs, reproductive trauma, malnutrition, diarrhoea, psychological problems etc. It is a common misconception that, IDPs' poses an HIV/AIDs threat to host communities (UNCHR, 2006). Data indicate that IDPs' often migrate from places in conflict, with lower HIV/AIDs prevalence to more stable host regions, with higher HIV/AIDs prevalence.

According to Spiegel,P. (2007)⁽¹⁾, myths about overall high HIV/AIDs prevalence levels among IDPs', compound the stigma that IDPs' already face, further constraining their access to health services, and highlighting the need to address HIV/AIDs -related stigma, and discrimination, as an integral part of effective responses. Giving the indication that, both the government, and NGOs are playing divergent, but complimentary roles to stop the scourge of HIV/AIDs in camps.

According to, world Food Program WFP 2006, the many factors that, contribute to the increased HIV/AIDS risk to IDPs' in emergency, and post emergency phases, are well-understood

⁽¹⁾ (Spiegel, P. Educational Responses to HIV and AIDS for Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons. Discussion Paper for Decision-Making , UNHCR, United National Educational, Science and Cultural Organization: "Conflict Displacement and HIV" Published by UNESCO, (2004), p-9, UNHCR January (2007).

(USAIDS 2004 and USAIDS 2006 report)⁽¹⁾. They include, loss of livelihood, and lack of access to basic services, often increasing the vulnerability of women and girls to sexual exploitation.

Also, conflict increases sexual violence against women, and girls, including rape, as a weapon of war, and break down of social network, and institutions that, usually provide support, and regulate behavior. Exposure to mass trauma such as conflict, can increase alcohol, and other drug use, and, in general, influence people's attitudes towards risk.

According to WFP 2006 NGOs especially, USAID have provided anti-retroviral therapy, and drugs, and advocated for the protection, of the rights of the IDPs' in camps. In Africa, almost half the people of concern to UNHCR are in camps, as compared to less than a quarter in Asia.

Failure to address the HIV/AIDs, related needs of IDPs', not only denies them their rights, but undermines, the effectiveness of HIV/AIDs, prevention, and care efforts for surrounding communities. This revealed that, such failure was as a result of failure of coordinated, roles between governmental agencies, and

(1) USAIDS 2004 and USAIDS 2006 report.

NGOs in the management of the health of IDPs' (UNHCR, 2006)⁽¹⁾.

In Sudan, diarrhoea was the first cause of death among IDPs', in 2004 (37% of deaths), especially in the IDPS' camps, in Khartoum city, (Mayo, and Soba Arradi). The emergency management board in Sudan, has not played its part in the management of the health of the IDPs', due to lack of resources and lack of the government will, to cater for their needs.

NGOs, have performed well in the provision of health care needs of the IDPs', while referrals made to the government hospitals in Khartoum, often times are not adequately attended to by those hospitals. The internally displaced frequently suffer the highest mortality rates in humanitarian emergencies.

In Uganda, the HIV/AIDs rate among the internally displaced persons', is six times higher than in the general population. The government, has failed to control the spread of the disease, among campers in Uganda, and little was done by the non-governmental organizations, to stop the spread. The result of the dismal failure

⁽¹⁾ - UNHCR Educational Responses to HIV and AIDS for Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons. Discussion Paper for Decision-Making (January 2007) UNHCR, United National Educational, Science and Cultural Organization: Published by UNESCOO (2006). "P 28

by both the government agencies, and NGOs, led to the high prevalence rates of HIV/AIDs, among the IDPs', hence an ineffective health status of the IDPs' (The Monitor 2005)⁽¹⁾.

Rajput ,A. (2013)⁽²⁾ asserted that approximately, 73% of the total displaced population of Kashmir, in India, consists of women and children. Reproductive Health services within the existing health facilities are insufficient, and so is the unavailability of gynecologists, anesthetists and female medical officers.

Essential reproductive health medicines are also needed. There are only four gynecologists, present in the health facilities, to cater for the reproductive health needs of the district. The current stocks with the UNFPA cover less than 5% of the estimated affected population.

The health facilities in most IDPs' camps, are overburdened; the health facilities in Mississippi, travel trailer park include, a District headquarters hospital, two Rural health centers, twenty Basic health units, three Civil dispensaries and two Mother and

⁽¹⁾ The Monitor 2005.

⁽²⁾ Rajput,A. "Insufficiency of Health services and Lack of gynecologists, anesthetists and female medical officers" Indian Journal for the Practicing Doctor(An Official Publication for Directorate of Health Services, Kashmir,(2013) , Pp 50 and 73.

child health centers serving the displaced, and hosting population, (Lawrence, T.T, and Lawry, G.A. (2007)⁽¹⁾.

These overburdened health facilities, need to be strengthened, with the provision of trained health staff (male and female medical doctor, pharmacists, paramedics etc.), medicines, and medical supplies. (WHO 2014)⁽²⁾, also reported that in North Waziristan (Pakistan), the existing camps facilities including, health services, are not sufficient to meet the need of the displaced people.

This can be credited, to the increased influx of the internally displaced persons. A gap analysis of public supply chain showed that, essential medicines, are needed in the 26 targeted health facilities, in Bannu, Kohat-Hangu, Tank, DeraIsmael Khan, and Peshawar districts, these are major host communities of IDPs' both within and outside the camps.

Similarly, WHO (2014), also reported that in North Waziristan (Pakistan), the health system does not have the capacity to serve the increased caseload of 950,000 people.

⁽¹⁾ Lawrence,T.T. and Lawry, A.G “health facilities in most IDPS’ camps are overburdened” Multi-Cluster Initial Rapid Assessment Bannu Report July 2014 Page 3-20,(2007)

⁽²⁾ World Health Organization Pakistan: North Waziristan Displacement July 17, 2014; Current Situation,(WHO 2014), Pp 1 of 5

According to Anuforo,P. O and Alade, F.N. (2015)⁽¹⁾, the arrival of the women, and girls, in Makoli camp, in Adamawa State, in Nigeria, UNFPA delivered reproductive health kits to the nearest health facility to the camp. The kits contain supplies, for safe delivery, rape treatment, pregnancy test kits, and treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

In addition, about 350 dignity kits, including 300 dresses were provided. UNFPA had trained a total of 183 health workers, in the Minimum Initial Service Package for Reproduction Health in Humanitarian settings (MISP). These training sessions, have enhanced the capacity of health workers to implement MISP, and provide sexual, and reproductive health services, to the victims of insurgency.

The fund, has also trained over 50 medical doctors, and nurses in the clinical management of rape, and an additional 121 health, and social workers, in psychosocial counseling. The efforts highlighted by Anuforo et al about the services rendered above, and upgrading the quality of the health workers in the camp in Adamawa States, was also extended to victims in camps in Borno State of Nigeria.

⁽¹⁾ – Anuforo,P. O and Alade,F.N Rescued Girls From The Boko Haram Insurgency Receive Psychosocial Support, 9 May (2015)

Each of the 14 camps housing IDPs', in Maiduguri, has one dispensary upgraded to a clinic in which all the IDPs' rely for medical attention. However, these clinics, are not sufficiently equipped, to provide healthcare services, despite huge presence of governmental agencies and NGOs.

According to IDMC 2014, IDPs' in Borno State, often have only minimal access to health services, and their lack of access is of particular concern given that, the overwhelming majority are women and children. Health facilities in the north-east, were already poorly resourced before the crises that led to the influx of the IDPs'.

Additional resources, have not been provided to meet the need of the population swollen by displacement (IDMC interview 2014). In some communities, there are not enough facilities, or staff, to meet even the basic health needs of IDPs', and their hosts. Primary health care services in particular, have been overwhelmed by the influx. (Acaps 2014)⁽¹⁾ reports that in Biu IDPs' camps, in Borno state, Nigeria, an outbreak of cholera of about 375 cases resulted in 27 death.

⁽¹⁾ - Acaps Briefing Note- Nigeria: Borno State – Cholera Outbreak, Published on 30 October 2014 report from Assessment of Capacities Project, Start network "Crises Overview ", (2014).

The report also showed that 40% of the outbreak of cholera in Maiduguri city were reported to be from the IDPs' camps, this percentage decreased significantly due to the medical intervention by the State ministry of health, NEMA and SEMA. The primary obstacle in accessing health care for many IDPs' is their lack of resources, including transportation fare to the nearest health facilities (Multi-Sectoral Assessment, 2014).

The government has ordered the state hospitals to treat the IDPs,' free of charge on the receipt of a SEMA letter authorizing their expenses. SEMA, however, have failed to reimburse the hospitals leading to the refusal of acceptance of the letter in lieu of payment. This has effectively priced the IDPs' out of medical treatment given that they have to pay an initial registration fee of ₦500 (\$2.80) plus their consultations and medical costs

In communities without health programs run by International NGOs many IDPs' have no access to health care at all IDMC interview, 2014.

Enwereji E.E, (2011)⁽¹⁾, submits that internally displaced persons are faced with several problems, such as sexual violence,

⁽¹⁾ Enwereji, E.E, Assessing Interventions Available to Internally Displaced Persons IN Abia State, Nigeria: Article Published by Enwereji EE, college of Medicine, Abia State University, Uturu,(2011); page 1-2

and deserve appropriate intervention, especially in view of the increasing prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other infections in Nigeria

In a similar report OCHA (2014)⁽¹⁾ noted that in NYSC camp in Adamawa State, there is inadequate number of health workers and concerns were raised about providing adequate health care to people with special health conditions such as HIV and AIDS, Psychological trauma etc.

The government bureaucracy affected restocking of drugs in the clinics in the NYSC camp. This same scenario is seen in all selected IDPs' Camps that host sexually violated women with health problems in Maiduguri, Borno State Nigeria.

In a report by ACAPS (2014), a sizable group of the population in north-eastern Nigeria, lack adequate access to health services. Only 37% of health facilities in the states of emergency (Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe) are functional (OCHA, 2014 in ACAPS, 2014). (ACAPS2014) also reported that in Biu IDPS' camp an outbreak of cholera of about 375 cases result in 27 deaths. Poor hygiene condition in the camps facilitated the outbreak, which caused secondary displacement.

⁽¹⁾ OCHA Briefing Note- Nigeria: Borno State – Cholera Outbreak, Published on 30 October 2014 report from Assessment of Capacities Project, Start network “Crises Overview”, (2014).

(ACAPS (2014), further reported that 40% of the outbreak of cholera in Maiduguri were reported to be from IDPS' camps, this percentage decreased significantly due to the medical intervention by Medicine San Frontiers and state ministry of health. Only 28.5% of total cases reported and 43 were from various IDPs' camps (ACAPS, 2014).

4.13 Empowerment of Sexually Violated Displaced Women

(Robert 2008)⁽¹⁾ defines empowerment as the capacity of individuals, groups, and or communities to take control of their circumstances, exercise power and achieve their own goals and the process by which individually and collectively they are able to help themselves and others to maximize the quality of their lives.

“Empowerment is not giving people power, people already have plenty of power in the wealth of their knowledge and motivation to do their job magnificently. Empowerment here is defined as letting this power out” it encourages people to gain the skills and knowledge that would allow them to overcome obstacles in life or work environment and ultimately help them develop within themselves or in the society

⁽¹⁾ Robert defines empowerment as the capacity of individuals, groups, and or communities to take control of their circumstances, (2008).

Oxfam international and relief international have worked in Kebkabiya Sudan (Dafur) in 2005 and taught women how to make alternative Stoves out of mud, clay, water and donkey dung. This has helped in reducing fire wood collection and solving security problems as many women have to go far away from town to gather fuel.

These stoves are economical in terms of fire wood usage thereby, limiting the time spent for collecting the wood and reducing the risks of sexual violence to the women, and giving them the means of livelihood as they can now get some financial support from the sales of these stoves(Oxfam International.)⁽¹⁾

In Borno state these victims were taught how to sew clothing (fashion designing) and knitting of caps. The government gave sewing machines, thread and cap frames as a start off and the end products were sold to the government for onward sales to the community. Others were given the Grinding Mills for grinding grains in camps and Noodle machine for the production of local noodles.

⁽¹⁾ Oxfam international and relief international have worked in Kebkabiya Sudan (Dafur) in 2005

The provision of the equipment and the acquisition of the skills definitely led to the financial empowerment of the survivors and the enhancement of their financial status in life after they return to their original abode. All these efforts would reduce dependency that eventually leads to exploitation and sexual violence.

3.14 Rehabilitation of sexually violated women as IDPs'

Rehabilitation is to assist sexually violated women in coping with the psychosocial devastation brought on by emotional illness, and severe behavioral problems due to sexual assault. These can be in relation to stigma and discrimination because of homelessness, sex working HIV/AIDS infection.

Until recently, traditional emergency response was limited to food, water and shelter. Health and other priority needs are often delayed. Recognition for the needs and rehabilitation of violated women is emerging but remain poorly addressed as allocation of resources does not follow.

Despite scientific evidence to the fact that conflict has a devastating impact on physical and mental health of violated women, the latter is not seen as a priority by many decision-makers. In brief, there is a growing global awareness of the impact of sexual violence on the mental health of IDPs'.

International commitment to rehabilitating sexually violated women is increasing. Certain areas of work need to be further improved. Greater international cooperation and information exchange will remedy the chaos of crisis situations. Community-based psychosocial rehabilitation has to be integrated in the IDPs' health care services to create sustainable responses.

Emerging from conflict zones, women often find themselves in very changed social and familial circumstances. Often times, women are isolated on account of taking up traditional male roles or for being raped or becoming pregnant. Special attention must be directed to the reintegration of women who have refused to be part of the traditional patriarchal structure of their societies, or who are isolated because they have been rejected by their families and/or their communities.

Furthermore, reintegration programs often focus merely on economic reintegration, while victims usually require other types of support, including socio-cultural appropriate psychological trauma therapy, and counseling in order to reintegrate to society.

This is particularly important from a gender equality perspective, as there are often high rates of domestic violence, and rape, at times of conflict, and different levels of post-traumatic stress symptoms for female.

Moreover, the sexual violence and gender-based situation that, women and girls suffer during situations of armed conflict, often continue in post-conflict transition periods, and in some cases the incidence of domestic violence even increases.

Some of the worst forms of violence committed against women (such as domestic violence, rape, and trafficking of women) occur regularly in Cambodia. Despite the increasing number of violent acts being reported against women, there is insufficient action by the government of Cambodia in combating the practical problems of violence against women.

Cultural, and social attitudes, towards violence against women, unfair legal, and judicial processes, and lack of the government assistance to victims of this violence, all contribute to women in Cambodia suffering from violence (LICHADO, 2006).

The Partnership Against Domestic Violence Programme (PADVP), is a collaborative effort between the Australian government, the State Territories, the business sector, NGOS and the community (Drezin, 2001). The key projects include: community development education campaigns, national competency standards for workers dealing with domestic violence, prevention workshops for young people, a clearing house for information and best practices and perpetrators programme.

Although NGOs are the foremost providers of shelter to the victims of violence, Project Haven in the Philippines shows how the government, and NGOs, can pool their resources to respond to the needs of victims, and survivors (Drezin, 2001). The project is hospital-based, and offers medical services, crises intervention, healing, referrals, education, training, research and documentation of women victims of violence.

The Women Crises Center (WCC), trains hospital staff on gender sensitive handling of survivors, and provides the psycho-social component, and referrals, to other agencies, and institutions (Kishor, 2004). Similarly, Malaysia's, Women Against Violence (WAV) programme, was launched at the federal and state levels.

The ministry of Women, and family Development, co-ordinates the initiative, and fosters co-operation between the government agencies, NGOs, and the private sector. In this programme, training of volunteers is conducted in collaboration with the NGOs, and includes management of domestic violence, rape, and sexual harassment cases by hospitals, police, and the welfare department (USAID, 2006).

In Papua, New Guinea, the family, and sexual violence Action committee (FSAC), meets on a regular basis to review progress, and identify ways forward. Its members come from the

government agencies, the private sector, NGOs, community groups, and donor agencies (Chinkin 2000)

The Recovery Stage, at the Hagar Assessment Centre, acts as the short-term assessment area, where referred women are evaluated, and according to their individual needs, they are recommended to appropriate specialized care, and counseling.

Women and children are received at the Assessment Centre, which is specifically designed to ensure referred young girls, and women, a sense of security, while they are being assessed and receiving initial care. Recovery can either be short-term or long-term depending on each woman's condition.

They are encouraged to rest, have medical check-ups, and medical care, in conjunction with provision of food, clothings, sleeping space, and beddings. They also receive treatment, and initial counseling therapy, and are encouraged to participate in activities, such as scarf, and mat-weaving, making of bead ornaments, singing, dancing, sports, recreational activities and Bible studies.

To complement personal counseling, women, and children, aged 10 years and above, are encouraged to participate in creative development activities, such as improvisational drama, art, storytelling movements, and group play therapy, in order to build

trust, express feelings, ideas, and discover new perceptions of themselves. In the process, women, and children, are able to gain confidence, and provide opportunities to interact, and bond with each other. Currently, these services are being provided at the Assessment Centre.

Upon completion of the construction of WP Shelter in 2007, young women, and mothers with their families victimized by trafficking, and acid attack, were transferred to this facility for long-term recovery, and rehabilitation. These women, and their families, continue to receive personal counseling therapy, and services, that facilitate their rehabilitation.

In the Rehabilitation Stage, depending on the individual case, a woman generally stays at the assessment center for six to nine months. The women continue to receive counseling, and then begin literacy, numeracy, and life-skills development classes.

. When these classes are completed, they can enroll in one of Hagar's Vocational Training Programme courses (has been transformed into Commercial Development Program in 2007) for specialized skills, (aesthetics, cooking, domestic sewing, industrial sewing, housekeeping, and jewelry making) to further enhance their employment opportunities.

In the past, Hagar, provided these skills directly via the Vocational Training Program, but at the beginning of 2007, the skills development, was outsourced by various service providers (including Hagar businesses). This allowed Hagar, to focus on the recognized need to strengthen Hagar's soft skills development apprenticeships activities to existing Hagar businesses, and beyond career pathways.

As an alternative provided to women and their children, a scholarship for formal education program in the government, or private schools is also offered. Recovery to rehabilitation, may last up to two years or more within or outside of Hagar facilities.

In Borno State the survivors receive counseling, and then begin literacy, numeracy, and life-skills development classes, from the staff of ministry of women affairs, ministry of health, and ministry of education, in collaboration with UNICEF, International Organization of Migration (IOM), and RESCUE.

Drezin(2001)purported that USAID (2006),that community mobilization programmes support initiatives, should integrate community mobilization, around GBV onto existing health, and development programmes. Women's vulnerability to violence is often tied to their broader social, economic, and political status. Programmes that work on women's health, and empowerment,

have the potential to contribute to the prevention of GBV, or at least, to improving the community response to GBV.

A second reason why community mobilization is essential for improving the response to violence, is that, service providing organizations, need to collaborate with one another, and with the broader community, to ensure that referral networks, are in place and that women, can access a range of services of adequate quality, such as emergency shelter, medical care, counseling, police protection, and economic assistance (UNIFEM, 2003).

In the Reintegration Stage, individual cases are evaluated to determine whether, the women, and mothers with their families are ready to be reintegrated back to their chosen community. The Hagar's reintegration team helps the women to clarify their plans for their future, and facilitate their return back into the society.

They also help find employment for these women, so that they can provide for themselves, and their families. These women may choose to apply for employment at one of the three Hagar businesses (Catering and Restaurant Services, Soya Factory, Apparel and Accessory Production), or start up their own micro enterprise, or find employment in factories, restaurants or with the NGOs.

Part of the reintegration support to women includes, a small startup fund to help them set up their new home, and/or their chosen enterprise, rice support for three months, and tuition fees for their children. All reintegrating women, are assigned a social worker to work with them through the reintegration process. All reintegrating women, and their children, receive individual follow-ups from the team for at least two years.

In Borno State, Nigeria, the protection team of the NGOs, and collaborating bodies shouldered with the responsibilities of catering for these survivors, help the women to clarify their plans for their future, and facilitate their return back into the society.

Education is a fundamental precondition for the sexually violated women in all spheres of the society. There exists an obvious gender gap in education, women make-up for two-thirds of the global illiterate. It is thus important to focus on rehabilitation of sexually violated women on education in order to strengthen their capacity. Schooling of women gets disrupted during conflict periods. It must be ensured that schools are rebuilt if damaged, and that sexually violated women continue with their education as soon as possible.

In Borno State, Nigeria, the ministry of education, in collaboration with UNICEF, International Organization of

Migration (IOM), and RESCUE, erected makeshift class rooms in the IDPs' camps in Maiduguri, for the IDPs', gender violated women also have access to continue with their education, as education empowers a woman, gives her independence, and boosts her courage.

To enhance the capacity of sexually violated women, (UNICEF and International Alert 2015) Poses that women survivors of sexual violence, and their children should receive the support that they need through a coordinated expansion of services to host communities, ensure that survivors of sexual violence who seek assistance, have access to comprehensive clinical services, including emergency contraception and post-exposure prophylaxis to prevent HIV/AIDS infection.

Ensure that state authorities, authorize medical abortion in cases of sexual assault and rape, where the continued pregnancy endangers the mental, and physical health of the mother, or the life of the mother, or the fetus. As per Nigeria's obligations under the Optional Protocol to the African Charter, on Human and People's

Rights, on the Rights of Women in Africa (2003)⁽¹⁾ ‘so-called ‘Maputo Protocol’.

Provide training on GBV, and available referral mechanisms for service providers, the government representatives, and civil society organizations (CSOs), to ensure that women requiring specialized support are identified, and referred when necessary.

In Borno State, women who are pregnant as a result of sexual violence, as early as possible in their pregnancy, are identified using non-stigmatizing, and safe methods. The awareness of sexually violated women, including the awareness of community leaders, on available support services, and how to access them were raised.

Organisations providing psychosocial Social Support programmes, provide PSS for families of affected girls, and women. A platform/peer group is created to enable sexually violated women, share their experiences and access support, as well as raise issues of concern impacting on their reintegration and rehabilitation.

⁽¹⁾ as per Nigeria’s obligations under the Optional Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People’s Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (2003)

Psychosocial services, and counseling, is being given by the ministry of women affairs, in collaboration with UNICEF, International Organization of Migration (IOM), and RESCUE. While referral services were given by the health workers to the affected women, with the view to rehabilitate them, and give them hope. The religious leaders, do give out religious counseling to the victims, their families, and community, on the need to accept these victims, and support them to recover, and be rehabilitated to the community.

CHAPTER FIVE
CASE STUDY
OVERVIEW OF COUNTRY, NIGERIA ,BORNO-STATE,
AND MAIDUGURI, ITS CAPITAL.

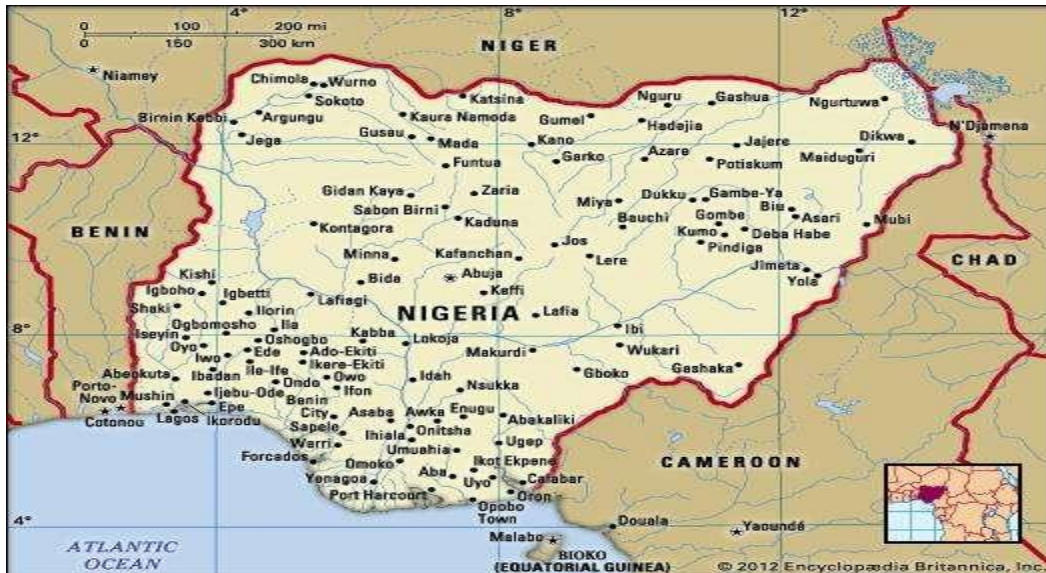
This chapter deals with the study area , Maiduguri, and explains how it was before, the onset of the insurgency that brought influx of the IDPS' to the camps in Maiduguri city. The socio economic activities, of the city, and how it has managed the survivors.

CHAPTER FIVE

CASE STUDY

OVERVIEW OF NIGERIA, BORNO-STATE AND MAIDUGURI IT'S CAPITAL.

Nigeria, is a country located on the western coast of Africa. Nigeria has a diverse geography, with climates ranging from arid to humid equatorial. However, Nigeria's most diverse feature is its people. Hundreds of languages are spoken in the country, including Yoruba, Igbo, Fula, Hausa, Edo, Ibibio, Tiv, and English. The country has abundant natural resources, notably large deposits of petroleum and natural gas.



The national capital of Nigeria is Abuja, in the Federal Capital Territory, which was created by decree in 1976. Lagos, the former capital, retains its standing as the country's leading commercial and industrial city.

Modern Nigeria dates from 1914, when the British Protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria were joined. The country became independent on October 1, 1960, and in 1963 adopted a republican constitution but elected to stay a member of the Commonwealth.

Land

Nigeria is bordered to the north by Niger, to the east by Chad and Cameroon, to the south by the Gulf of Guinea of the Atlantic Ocean, and to the west by Benin. Nigeria is not only relatively large in area—larger than the U.S. state of Texas—but also Africa's most populous country.

Geography

In general, the topography of Nigeria consists of plains in the north and south, interrupted by plateaus and hills in the centre of the country. The Sokoto Plains lie in the northwestern corner of the country, while the Borno Plains in the northeastern corner extend as far as the Lake Chad basin. The Lake Chad basin and the coastal areas, including the Niger River delta and the western parts of the Sokoto region in the far northwest, are underlain by soft, geologically young sedimentary rocks. Gently undulating plains, which become waterlogged during the rainy season, are found in these areas. The characteristic landforms of the plateaus are high plains with broad land, shallow valleys dotted with numerous hills

or isolated mountains, called inselbergs. The underlying rocks are crystalline, although sandstones appear in river areas. The Jos Plateau rises almost in the center of the country; it consists of extensive lava surfaces dotted with numerous extinct volcanoes. Other eroded surfaces, such as the Udi-Nsukka escarpment (*see* Udi-Nsukka Plateau), rise abruptly above the plains at elevations of at least 1,000 feet (300 metres). The most mountainous area is along the southeastern border with Cameroon, where the Cameroon Highlands rise to the highest points in the country, Chappal Waddi (7,936 feet [2,419 metres]) in the Gotel Mountains and Mount Dimlang (6,699 feet [2,042 metres]) in the Shebshi Mountains.

Climate

Nigeria has a tropical climate with variable rainy and dry seasons, depending on location. It is hot and wet most of the year in the southeast but dry in the southwest and farther inland. A savanna climate, with marked wet and dry seasons, prevails in the north and west, while a steppe climate with little precipitation is found in the far north.

In general, the length of the rainy season decreases from south to north. In the south the rainy season lasts from March to November, whereas in the far north it lasts only from mid-May to September. A marked interruption in the rains occurs during August in the

south, resulting in a short dry season often referred to as the “August break.” Precipitation is heavier in the south, especially in the southeast, which receives more than 120 inches (3,000 mm) of rain a year, compared with about 70 inches (1,800 mm) in the southwest. Rainfall decreases progressively away from the coast; the far north receives no more than 20 inches (500 mm) a year.

People and Ethnic Composition.

There are an estimated 250 ethnic groups in Nigeria, the current estimated population of Nigeria is 190 million. Each inhabits a territory that it considers to be its own by right of first occupancy and inheritance. Individuals who are not members of a dominant group but who have lived and worked for several decades in the territory of the group are still considered to be aliens. In most rural areas, such aliens may not acquire outright title to land, yet considerable numbers of people have migrated from one ethnic territory to another in search of farmland. There are three major ethnic groups in the country: the Hausa-Fulani, the Yoruba, and the Igbo.

The northern-dwelling Hausa, one of the most numerous groups in the country, have become integrated with the smaller Fulani group, whose members conquered Hausaland in the early 19th century; and the great majority of both are Muslims. Town-dwelling Fulani intermarry freely with the Hausa and other groups,

and they continue to control the administration of the Hausa towns. The cattle-herding rural Fulani, who generally do not intermarry, speak the Fulani language, Fula, rather than Hausa.



Another large and politically dominant group is the Yoruba of southwestern Nigeria. They consider the city of Ile-Ife their ancestral home and the deity Oduduwa their progenitor. Most Yoruba are farmers but live in urban areas away from their rural farmland. Each Yoruba subgroup is ruled by a paramount chief, or *oba*, who is usually supported by a council of chiefs. The *ooni* (*oni*) of Ile-Ife, who is the spiritual leader of the Yoruba, and the *alaafin* (*alafin*) of Oyo, who is their traditional political leader, are the most powerful rulers, and their influence is still acknowledged throughout the Yoruba areas.



Languages-- The languages of Nigeria are classified into three broad linguistic groups :Niger-Congo ,Nilo-Saharan ,and Afro-Asiatic .The huge Niger-Congo group is further subdivided into nine major branches, including the Kwasub group, spoken in the extreme southwestern corner of the country; the Ijoid branch, spoken in the Niger Delta region; the Atlantic subgroup, which most notably includes Fula; the extensive Benue-Congo subgroup, which includes Tiv ,Jukun ,Edo ,Igbo ,Igala ,Idoma ,Nupe ,Gwari , Yoruba ,and several languages of the Cross River basin such as Efik ,Ibibio ,Anang, and Ekoi; and the Adamawa-Ubangi languages ,such as Awak, Waja, Waka, and Tula, spoken in

northern Nigeria. The Nilo-Saharan group is represented in Nigeria principally by Kanuri, although speakers of Bagirmi and Zermaare also present in the country. Afro-Asiatic is a much larger linguistic group and comprises Hausa, Margi, and Bade, among others. Some peoples (such as the Fulani and the Tiv) are relatively recent immigrants, but, on the basis of modern linguistic research, it is thought that the great majority of Nigerian languages—specifically the Kwa subgroup—have been spoken in roughly the same locations for some 4,000 years.

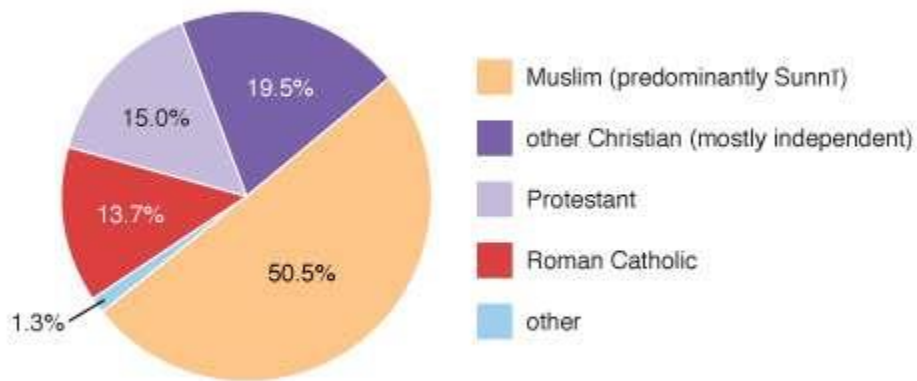
Hausa was an official language of the northern states from 1951 to 1967. It is the most widely spoken language, although English is the official language of Nigeria. In addition to English, Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo, Fula, and English Creole are widely spoken. Many of the languages exist in written form.

Religion

At the beginning of the 20th century, most Nigerians were followers of traditional religions, but British colonial policies discouraged this to such an extent that by the time of independence in 1960 the great majority of the people were classified as Muslims or Christians. At the beginning of the 21st century, about half of the population was Muslim, slightly less than that was Christian,

and only a small number claimed to follow traditional religions. However, many of those professing to be Muslims and Christians also openly performed certain rites or rituals of traditional religions that were no longer condemned as they had been during the colonial period. While a supreme god (called Olorun Olodumare in Yoruba, Chukwu in Igbo, Osalobua in Edo, and Abasi Ibom in Ibibio) is central to many of the traditional religions, the deity is worshipped through a number of intermediaries or lesser gods.

Religious affiliation (2003)



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Nigeria - Religious affiliation *Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.*

Religious freedom is guaranteed by the constitution, and Muslims and Christians live and work together, although there is continuing conflict between the two groups and between them and adherents of traditional religions. The greatest concentration of Muslims is in the northern states. There three-fourths of the people

profess the religion of Islam ‘which also is the dominant faith in a few of the southern states .Christians make up more than three-fourths of the population in the eastern states.



A little girl reads the Qur’ān as her fellow pupils watch, Ibadan, Nigeria.*Paul Almasy/Corbis*

The main established Christian groups are Roman Catholics ‘ Methodists, Anglicans, and Baptists. A growing number of breakaway Christian churches, which embrace indigenous cultural traditions, are gaining popularity—a development perceived as a threat by the older established churches. The breakaway Christian churches often include drumming and dancing in their services, a

practice since adopted by the established churches in an attempt to avoid losing members. Another issue has been how Islam and Christianity have chosen to incorporate the traditional practice of polygamy .Christianity has officially disallowed it, while Islam has allowed men to have up to four wives; however, breakaway Christian churches often have placed no limits on the practice.

Geographic regions

Marked differences exist between north and south, not only in physical landscape, climate, and vegetation but also in the social organization, religion, literacy, and agricultural practices of the people. These differences form the basis of the division of Nigeria into three geographic regions: the south, or Guinea coastlands; the central region; and the north, or Nigerian Sudan.

5. Overview of Borno State and its capital

Borno state lies in the extreme north-east corner of Nigeria between latitude $10^{\circ} 30'$ and $13^{\circ} 50'$ north and longitude 11.00° and $13^{\circ} 45'$ east. It occupies an area of 69, 435sq km sharing border with three states- Adamawa to the south, Gombe to the south west and Yobe to the west as well as three countries, namely, Republics of Niger, Chad and Cameroon to the north, north-east and east respectively. Borno is a small state in Nigeria but it was a great

ancient nation in sub Saharan Africa. As an ancient nation state, it existed in a name of a polity known as Kanem- Borno Empire, for over one million years and was acknowledged as one of the longest surviving kingdoms in recorded history. It lies along the caravan trade routes from the heart of West Africa and central Africa and the Arabian Peninsula. At the zenith of its existence in the fourteenth century, it extended as far as Fezzan in present Libya in the east and to Kano in the west.

The region was occupied by the European expansionist about the beginning of the 20th century. The ancient Borno was partitioned and shared between Nigeria, Niger, Chad and Cameroon republics. In 1907, the portion of old Borno that was occupied by the British became a province in Northern Nigeria with its provincial capital at Maiduguri. Borno formed a part of North Eastern state in 1967 and became a state during the 1976 states creation. However, part of it was carved out in 1991 to form the present Yobe state. Although its territory and system of governance have changed over the millennium, Borno is still the preserve of a particular people and culture bonded by the Islamic religion and the Kanuri language.

At present, the traditional set up of Borno state is made up of seven emirates: Borno, Dikwa, Biu, Shani, Askira, Uba and Gwoza emirates. These emirates are domain of different ethnic groups.

Borno and Dikwa emirates are the Kanuri, Shuwa, Gamargu, Fulani, Kwayam, Buduma, Kotoko, Marghi, Wula, etc; the Babur-Bura are dominant in Biu, the Kanakuru in Shani; Marghi in Askira and Uba as well as a group of tribes usually referred to as “the Gwoza” in Gwoza local government administrative set up. The state comprises of twenty seven local areas, each of which is divided into a number of culturally based district and village units. It is important to note that the emirates, districts and village units are still effectively administered by the traditional rulers who advise the local government councils and the state governments on different matters, such as taxation, land/farm matters, security.

5.1: Physical set-up

Borno state has a dynamic physical setting which arises from an amalgam of factors relating to location, geology, climate as well as the intensity of resources exploitation in the area. It lies almost entirely within the lake Chad Basin topographic formation, which is an area that was formed as a result of down warping during the Pleistocene period. The Chad Basin is a shallow depression of about 2.5 million square kilometer encircling the Lake Chad in the heart of the central Sudan (Adelekan, 1998). The Basin and its hydrological catchment area span Borno, Yobe, Jigawa, Kano, and Plateau states. About 17 million people occupy it, most of whom

are farmers, pastorals and fishermen (Oladipo, 1996). However, Borno state accounts for more than 75% of the Basin Area.

The Lake Chad is a dominant feature both in the history and economy of Borno state. The lake which was believed to be much larger in historical times was estimated to have covered an area of over 400, 000 square kilometers about 4000 BC. The present lake is the remains of the island sea, locally known as Dilara, which extended during the Pleistocene epoch (about 15000 to 25000 years ago). The lake shrunk as a result of climate change, underground seepage and recently due to excessive exploitation through damming of the Line Rivers and uncontrolled irrigation schemes. During the rainy season the lake is as great as 25 000sq km but it shrinks to less than 10,600sq km during the dry season. In open water the depth of the water varies from about 1 meter in the North West to 6 meters in the south. The lake is fed principally by Rivers Chari which originates from Central Africa.

Borno state has two basic relief formations consisting of the highlands of the Biu Plateau and Mandara Mountain to the southern part arising to about 650m above sea level and the vast Lake Chad plains covering northern part of the state with an average height of 300m above sea level. The Biu Plateau was an area of intense volcanic activities during ancient times. Landforms of the area are characterized by rugged terrain with features of

volcanic origin such as conical hills, craters and escarpment. The mean altitude of the plateau ranges between 650 meters above sea level in the north eastern part down to 300 meters high on the gentle slopes of the escarpment overlooking the Hawul valley in the southern margins. The Mandara Mountain in south eastern part of the state is an extension of the Adamawa/Bamenda Highlands which forms part of Nigeria's frontier with the Republic of Cameroon. The area is marked by varying altitudes having been subjected to many circles of erosion in the past. It rises to an altitude of 400ft around the Mubi Hills. The mountain has been dissected by numerous rivers with deep channels. The Gwoza area is characterized by relief varying from foothills to pediments, rugged mountain ranges and steep sided residual hills known as in Solberg's above the basement plain in several places.

In terms of natural drainage, there are two groups of seasonal rivers. Rivers Hawul drains and the Biu Plateau southwards into the river Gongola which is part of the river Benue system. The climate of Borno state is characterized by dry and wet seasons. The state is getting bare of vegetation as a result of the climatic changes and over exploitation.

5.2: Settlement and Population

People have been living in the Borno region since time immemorial. Archeological finds put the age of a settlement called Diamang on the shore of the Lake Chad to about 1700 years old (Madi, 1985). Bearing in mind the long history of the Kanem Borno Empire, several settlements must have existed before then and several have sprang ever since. The type, form and pattern of settlements are influenced by historical, social and environmental factors. Growth and changes in population as well as the functions of the settlement are also important variables in the nature of settlement in the Borno region. Generally, settlements are dispersed on the vast plain of the Chad Basin and tend to be nucleated in the hilly environment of the Biu Plateau in Southern Borno.

Basically two forms of settlement are distinct in the state, that is, rural and urban settlements. In the rural settlements population is low, basic infrastructure like roads, electricity, health and educational facilities are few or lacking. All local government headquarters in the state are classified as urban. But the urban settlements differ in size, economy and infrastructure. Maiduguri the state capital is the primate city in the region. It contains more than a quarter of the state's population (Waziri, 2007) and surplus of infrastructural facilities.

According to the 2006 population census, Borno state has a population of 4,151,103 people (NPC, 2007). With a growth rate of 2.8% per annum this number will likely double in the next 20-30 years. In most national statistics, Borno state is classified as sparsely populated with an average of 59 persons per square kilometers. But within the state, areas of different population density abound. For instance Maiduguri Metropolitan, Jere, Ngala, and Gwoza local governments have far above the average. Similarly the shores of the Lake Chad areas along the courses of Rivers Yobe and Yedseram and foothills of the Biu Plateau have higher density. Several areas, especially in the northern parts, are far below the average

5.3: Economic activities

The economy of the state is anchored on natural resources. Primary production processes such as agricultural production, animal grazing, mineral excavation and fishing are the mainstay of the economy. Majority of the people are peasant farmers, herdsmen and fishermen. The state has about 6.9 million hectares under grazing and forest reserve. In 2004, about 7.4 million metric tonnes of crops were produced in the state (statistical year book 2005). Livestock population in the state consists of about 3.9 million cattle, 4.8 million Sheep and 5.9 million goats. The Shuwa Arabs, Fulani, Bodai, Koyam and Buduma are pastoral ethnic

groups. They contribute greatly to the daily meat needs of not only the state but of the country in general. However, crop production and animal husbandry are persistently affected by droughts, pests, and animal diseases resulting from the regular climate hazards.

5.4: Social and Economic Infrastructure

Education--- Although, Borno is classified as one of the educationally disadvantaged states in the country, there are appreciable number of schools and encouraging enrolment. In the 2005/2006 school session, there were 1,276 public primary schools with a total enrolment of 105,142 students (Borno state statistical year, 2005/2006). However, enrolment distribution is lopsided with local governments in the northern part showing very much lower figure than the southern parts.

Health- Borno state has a number of health establishments. It consists of 501 health clinics and dispensaries; thirty general hospitals, ninety six maternal and child clinics, seven leprosia clinics, and thirty two private clinics. In addition, there are an eye clinic, dental clinic, chest clinic, and infectious disease Hospital, as well as a federal Neuropsychiatric and a Teaching Hospital in the state. Most of the secondary health care facilities are in the urban areas while the primary health care facilities are randomly spread all over the state.

Transportation-Borno state is connected to other parts of the federation by air, road and rail. Maiduguri the state capital is the main hub about which roads radiate in all directions and connecting the state to other parts of the country and to neighboring countries. The state has a total of 2,449km of all seasons' road and 755km of seasonal roads linking various parts of the state. However, most of the existing roads are in deplorable condition. Generally, road density is low and many parts of the state, including some local government headquarters like Abadam and Kala-Balge are remote and difficult to access. Though Borno state is connected with rail transport line, its utility is very limited for many purposes. The Maiduguri International Airport provides daily flight from Maiduguri to Abuja and Lagos with seasonal flights to Makkah during Umrah and Hajj.

Tourism---- Although tourism is not well developed, the state has several tourism resources with scenic attractions such as the Jaffi falls, the Gwoza hills, the Alau dam, the Lake Chad, the Kyarimi park as well as traditional places of interest such as the Rabe's Fort, Shehu's palace, the Shehu's Tombs as well as Yamtarawala tombs. Also, there are several ceremonies and cultural shows among which is the dubar. Substantial numbers of hospitality industries are available in the state. Banking and financial institutions are found almost in every urban center in the state.

5.5: Overview of Maiduguri (The state Capital)

Maiduguri otherwise known as Yerwa, was a home of peace, it is the capital and the largest city of Borno State in North Eastern Nigeria. The city sits along the seasonal Ngadda River which disappears into the firkin swamps in the area around Lake Chad. It was founded in 1907 as a military outpost by the British. Maiduguri replaced Kukawa as the new traditional capital city. It has as an estimated population of 1, 197, 497 by 2009 (The World Gazetteer, 2010)⁽¹⁾, and it is the most populated council in the state with highest density of 1, 738 people per square kilometers (2006 population census). Maiduguri was a city of opportunities, with a beehive of activities in almost all its markets during the day and a Night life to cool and ebb away the troubles of the day at spots that dot every corner of the city at Night. It was for nothing that it became the capital of the Northeast of Nigeria. For a people that have produced some of the brightest heads that have played significant roles in the Nigerian project, with a rich history that dates back to the saifawa dynasty that produced the El-Kanemis and the Mais, Maiduguri was not a second class capital in the comity of capitals. Indeed, it predates virtually every other capital

⁽¹⁾ -23It has as an estimated population of 1, 197, 497 by 2009 (The World Gazetteer, 2010)

in Nigeria. Majority of its people speak Kanuri, a language that takes its root, north of Africa. They love their home so much that they seldom travelled out of it.

The popular ‘Monday Market’ located within the metropolis served as the general market where all sort of goods were brought and sold for further distribution to the 27 Local Governments that make up the state. As a commercial center, the Baga Fish market located approximately 196 KM from Maiduguri is reputed for round-the-year fishing off the Lake Chad which runs through the state. Maiduguri joined the pantheon of capital as a hub involved in the export of local commodities with the fishing and smoking of tons of fishes both for local and international consumption providing both direct and indirect employment for its teeming population.

Maiduguri has a Federal University lying stretches off Bama Road, a Teaching hospital, an International airport, a College of Education, a Polytechnic, College of Legal studies, a National zoo and recreational park, a state Library and a Post Office, Maiduguri bore the full compliments of a rising urban city angling to out-perform its peers. That Maiduguri is/a blessed capital was never in doubt.

The city has witnessed drastic exodus of residents due to the lingering Boko Haram conflict, it has been said that not more than

a quarter of its population was depleted before 2012. But with the influx of IDPs', the capital city is today almost bursting at the seams as its population density now hiked up to about three million people. Major streets of Maiduguri are congested all day, as both new and old residents try to get to one part of the city or the other. Most of the IDPs' are not restricted in the camps; they are free to move around the township only to return back to the camp for meals or sleep at night. The situation has since doubled the job of the security agencies in the state capital, which have to painstakingly keep watch on movements of persons and ensure that no one tries to get in trouble or cause trouble for others.

Nearly 1.5 million IDPs' that were from about 11 local government areas of Borno State were forced to leave the comfort of their homes to take refuge in Maiduguri. The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA, 2013) had reported that residents of various communities have taken refuge in 31 camps across the northern Nigeria, and 20 of such were domiciled in the northeast, while more than half of them are in Maiduguri town of Borno State. Following the heightened attacks in parts of Adamawa State, where some displaced Borno residents were being camped earlier, the Borno state government had directed that all IDPs' from the state be moved into Maiduguri where they are to be homed in safer camps. As at July 2015, about half a million IDPs'

were being camped in various public school premises as well as newly-completed but yet-to-be-commissioned housing estates within Maiduguri.

Displaced persons from the villages are housed in IDPs' camps located at various centers in Maiduguri where government and NGOs cater for their basic needs of food, health, shelter and clothing through the assistance of other humanitarian agencies and other spirited individuals with the assurances of returning them to their communities. The IDPs' are being camped in National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) orientation camps housing in Konduga, Damboa, and Bama, the Government Secondary School housing IDPs' from Gwoza, Arabic Teachers College housing IDPs' from Gwoza, Askira-Uba, and Marte, Government Girls College, Yerwa Government Girls College housing IDPs' from Bama, Ali Monguno Teachers Village housing IDPs' from Kukawa and Ngala, SandaKyarimi Primary School housing IDPs' from Dikwa Local Government Area, Women Teacher College housing IDPs' from Bama comprising of women and children, Bakassi camp housing IDPs' from Monguno, Nganzai and Guzamala. Dalori camp housing IDPs' from Bama, Banki and Pulka, Gubio Road Camp housing IDPs' from Baga and Kukawa, EYN/CAN Secretariat camp housing IDPs' from Gwoza, Chibok, Damboa, Kukawa, (Baga), Minchika and Madagali Local Government Areas

of Borno and Adamawa state; and Muhammed Goni College of Legal and Islamic Studies, housing IDPs' from Mobbar and Abadam LGAs.

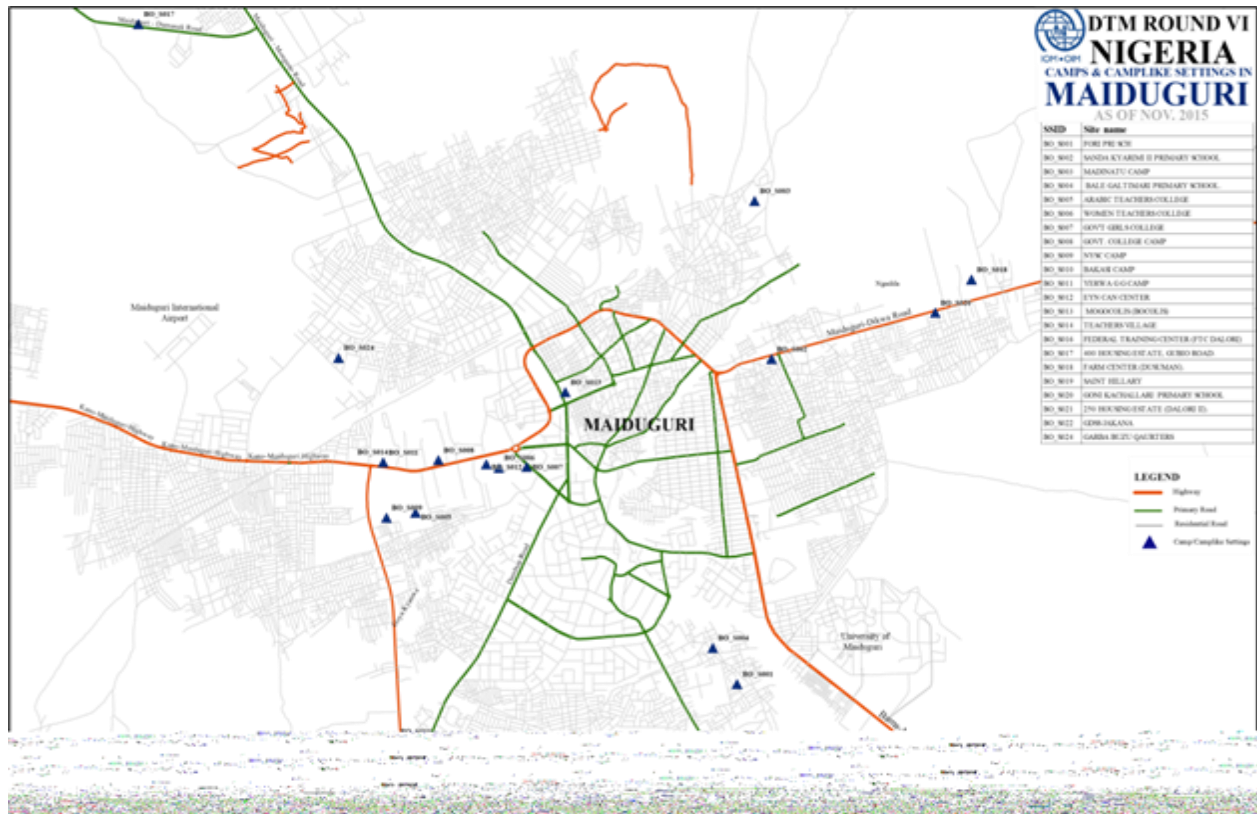


Fig.4.5.1.: Map of Maiduguri Showing the Locations of IDPs' Camp.

Figure.4.5.1. is map showing the locations of the various camps in Maiduguri. Locating the camps can be done using the legends as indicated beside the map.

CHAPTER SIX

FIELD STUDY

This chapter consists of the field study, what obtains there in terms of data collected, analysis, hypotheses tested, and the discussion of the research findings.

CHAPTER SIX

FIELD STUDY

6.1 Population of the Study:-

The study population is categorized into three segments, the first segment is the staff of the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), Borno State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), Ministry of health, Ministry of education, and Ministry of Women Affairs, Security Personnel and Civilian Joint Task force (JTF). The second segment of the target population, is the violated women, and women opinion leaders. The third segment is the camp coordinators of 5 international organizations. The total number of the camp officials is 1073, while the total number of violated women IDPs' in camp (as at the time of writing this research) is 394. The total population of the study is 1467. However, it is important to note that a camp setting represent a dynamic process. The period of time covered by the study is from 2012-2018.

6.2 Sources of the Data and Information

The sources of data for the study were derived from both primary and secondary sources. The primary source is obtained from responses of the government officials, camp officials, opinion women leaders, and those violated women, living in the camps

form the respondents. The secondary data is obtained from library documentations, such as magazine/newspapers, professional Journals, books, periodicals, and internet materials.

The data collected for this study is analyzed by both descriptive, and inferential statistics. The descriptive statistics consist of simple percentages, frequency distributions tables used for the presentation of the data. The inferential statistics used include the Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and Kendall's w, to test the hypotheses. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20 was used for this purpose.

ANOVA Summery Table

SOURCESS	Df	MS	Ratio	Remark
Between SS_B	$t - 1$	SS_B/df_B	$\frac{MS_B}{MS_W}$	Accept or Reject
Within SS_W	$N - 1$	SS_W/df_W		
Total SS_T	$N - 1$			

Source: Adefila (2008)

Table 5.1: Matrix of the sample groups

Group	A	B	C	D	E	TOTAL
W	W_1	W_2	W_3	W_4	W_5	WW

X	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	X ₄	X ₅	XX
Y	Y ₁	Y ₂	Y ₃	Y ₄	Y ₅	YY
Z	Z ₁	Z ₂	Z ₃	Z ₄	Z ₅	ZZ
Mean	F	G	H	I	J	Q

Source: Adefila; (2008)

Where:

W= Camp officials (NEMA, SEMA, government Security and CJTF)

X= government officials (Ministries of women affairs and social justice, health, education)

Y= IDPS' (Women opinion leaders)

Z= Gender Violated Women

These stages will be defined as follows:

Stage 1:

In this stage, various variables and their meanings are given:

N = The total sum of individual score in all

Q = The grand total of all the data

t = Number of groups

n = Number of elements or cells in each group

SS_T = The sum of the square of individual scores in all the groups, subtract Q^2/N

$$= (X_1^2 + X_2^2 + X_3^2 + \dots) - Q^2/N$$

SS_B = square of each group sum divided by corresponding group (n), then sum all this and subtract Q^2/N

$$\left[\frac{WW^2}{n} + \frac{XX^2}{n} + \frac{YY^2}{n} + \frac{ZZ^2}{n} - \frac{Q^2}{N} \right]$$

SS_W = The outcome of SS_T is less than the outcome of SS_B

$$SS_W = SS_T - SS_B$$

Stage 2:

In this stage, the degree of freedom at various stages are clarified:

df_B = degree of freedom for “variance between” $t - 1$

df_T = degree of freedom for total of all the data $= N - 1$

df_W = degree of freedom for “variance within” $= df_T - df_B$ ($N - T$)

Stage 3:

Here, the mean square (MS) for “variance between” and “variance within” shall be determined.

$$MS_B = SS_B/df_B$$

$$MS_W = SS_W/df_W$$

Stage 4:

This is the stage at which the F – ratio is determined by simply dividing the mean square of the “variance between” by the mean of square of the “variance within”, thus given as MS_B/MS_W .

The result of this is then compared with the critical value “X” in the F – distribution table at the required level of α (i.e. significant level) and df (degree of freedom)

The model for Kendels-W is presented as:

$$SSR = \frac{RT^2 - (Rt)^2}{N_2}$$

$$W = - \frac{12SSR}{K^2n(n^2-1)}$$

$$K^2n(n^2-1)$$

Where:

SS_R = Sums of Square

RT^2 = Rank Total

N_2 = frequency

K = Number of Column

12 = Constant

6.3 Sample Size and Sampling Techniques

The sample size for this study is, 488 using Yamane’s formula. A multistage sampling technique was adopted to select the sample. Convenient, and proportionate sampling technique was used to select 198 violated women, and opinion women leaders. Simple random sampling technique, and proportionate sampling techniques were applied to select 290 officials from the camp officials. There are 5 selected NGOs in the camps.

Taro Yamane (1967) formula was used to collect the sample as presented below:

$$n = N / 1 + N (e)^2$$

Where

n= sample size

N= finite Population

1= unity or constant

e= level of significance (5%)

For camp officials:

$$n = 1073 / 1 + 1073 (0.05)^2$$

$$n = 1073 / 1 + 1073 (0.0025)$$

$$n = 1073 / 1 + 2.7$$

$$n = 1073 / 3.7$$

$$n = 290$$

For IDPs':

$$n = 394 / 1 + 394 (0.05)^2$$

$$n = 394 / 1 + 394 (0.0025)$$

$$n = 394 / 1 + 0.985$$

$$n = 394 / 1.985$$

$$n = 198$$

Thus, a total of 488 respondents constituted the sample population comprising of camp officials, and violated IDPs' women.

Table 6-1 Sample Frame

Camp	LGAs	Camp Officials		Women in camp		
		Populat ion	Sampl e	Popula tion	Violate dwome n	Opini on leade rs
NYSC Camp	Konduga,	81	22	27	10	3
	Damboa	22	6	10	4	1
	Bama	18	5	6	2	1
Bakasi Camp	Monguno	102	28	34	13	4
	Nganzai	72	20	26	10	3
	Guzamala	57	16	19	7	2
Dalori Camp	Bama	63	17	23	9	3
	Pulka	87	23	30	11	4
	Banki	93	25	38	14	5
Teacher's Village Camp	Kukawa	43	12	16	6	2
	Ngala	53	14	24	9	3
MOCOLIS Camp	Mobbar	24	6	9	3	1
	Abadam	21	6	8	3	1
Gubio Road Camp	Kukawa	26	7	17	6	2
EYN/CAN Secretariat Camp	Gwoza	17	5	4	2	1
	Chibok	23	6	7	3	1
	Damboa	14	4	4	2	1
	Kukawa	45	12	16	6	2
	Michika	20	5	7	3	1
	Madagali	19	5	7	3	1
Medinatu League	Ngala	47	13	17	6	2
Agricultural College	Mafa	83	22	30	11	4
	Kala Balge	43	2	18	7	2
	Total	1073	290	394	148	50

Source: Field work, January-- March 2018.

Table 6.1 shows the sampling frame showing the population, and the sample size for the opinion women leaders, and violated women.

6.2 Statistical Tools

The study is a survey research, and data was collected using two major tools; Questionnaire, and interview. Questionnaire was distributed to the camp officials, and interview, was conducted with non-governmental organizations, women opinion leaders, and violated women. The questionnaire used was close ended using (Likert scale), and contain items that sought for information on the variables such as protection, health, empowerment, and rehabilitation. The respondents were given enough time to fill the questionnaire, and were assured of confidentiality. The questionnaire was structured with specific statements prepared on one side, and a response format on the other side. The format consisted of five alternative options from which the respondents chose one option for each statement. The five alternative options consists of the following codes, strongly agree (SA), Agree (A), strongly disagree (SD), Disagree (D), Neutral (N).

This type of questionnaire assisted the researcher in making a qualitative analysis on the data collected.

Three research assistants were deployed to the various camps to distribute the questionnaire to the camp officials. The questionnaire were left with the respondents for the period of two weeks and a contact established with them.

DATA ANALYSIS, RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

6.3 Data Presentation

This study was conducted to assess the Role of Government in the Management of Gender -Based Violence in IDPs' camps, in-Maiduguri, Borno state, Nigeria. Descriptive and Inferential statistics were employed for data analysis. Descriptive statistics (chart, frequency count and percentage) was used to analyze the demographic data of the respondents and research questions, while inferential statistics (ANOVA) and Pearson product moment correlation coefficient) were used to test the hypotheses. Four hundred and eighty-eight (488) copies of questionnaires were administered but only four hundred and seventy-one (471) copies were retrieved, making 97% return rate. The results are presented in tables and discussed according to the research questions.

Table 6-2

The Respondents of Sex

SEX	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE(%)
MALE	158	33.5
FEMALE	313	66.5
Total	471	100

Source: The researcher Data derived from the field study January--March 2018

The table above shows 33.5 are males while 66.5 are females, the reason behind the high percentage of females is because they are the most vulnerable and most affected in issues of sexual violence .

Table 6-3:

The Age Distribution of Respondents

AGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE(%)
Less than 25	95	20.2
25&lessthan32	117	24.8
32&lessthan39	189	40.1
39 and above	70	14.9
Total	471	100

Source: The researcher Data derived from the field study January--March 2018

The table illustrate that a total of 471 respondents participated in the research ,out of the total respondent 20.2% were less than 25 years ,25 to 32 years is 24.8%,32 to 39 is 40.1,39 and above is 14.9%. the reason behind having 40.1% of ages 32 to 39 is because they constitute the group that have dependents on them for means of livelihood and they in turn become victims due to their dependents on the male counterparts.

Table 6-4:

The marital status distribution of respondents

MARRITAL STATUS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
Married	141	29.9
Single	166	35.2
Divorce	70	14.9
Widow	94	20.0
Total	471	100

Source: the researcher Data derived from the field study January-March 2018

The table above shows that 29.9% of respondents are married while 35.2% are not married, the divorce percentage is 14.9 while 20.0 are widows .The illustration from the above table shows that

35.2% which is the highest percentage constitute the single category which is also the vulnerable age.

Table 6-5

The Academic Qualification distribution of respondents

QUALIFICATIONS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE(%)
Quranic/Arabic education	142	30.1
Primary education	142	30.1
Secondary education	24	5.1
Tertiary education	163	34.6
Total	471	100

Source: the researcher Data derived from the field study January--March 2018

The above table known as the table of educational qualification indicates that 30.1% out of the respondents were Quranic/Arabic school holders and 30.1% of the respondents have primary school education, 5.1% have secondary school certificate while those that have tertiary education constitute 34.6%. The reason for this low margin distribution of educational percentage is because the girl child education is not being given the priority it deserves.

Table 6-6**The Occupational distribution of respondents**

OCCUPATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE(%)
Civil servant	290	61.6
House wife	158	33.5
Business woman	23	4.9
Total	471	100

Source: the researcher Data derived from the field study January-- March 2018

As indicated in the above table, 61.6% of the total respondents are civil servants, 33.5% of the respondents are house wives and 4.9% are business women. From this table it is deduced that high percentage of the respondents were working under different cadres as civil servants before they were displaced.

Table 6-7**Respondents by IDPS and Camp officials**

RESPONDENTS `	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE(%)
Internally Displaced Person's	181	38.4
Camp officials	290	61.6
Total	471	100

Source: the researcher Data derived from the field study January-- March 2018.

The above table shows that 38.4% of the respondents are IDPS' while 61.6% represents the camp officials. The reason for low percentage of the IDPS' could be due to discrimination and scorn from other IDPS' in the refugee camp.

The questionnaire below is closed ended using (Likert scale) and contains items that sought for information on the variables such as protection, health, empowerment and rehabilitation. The format consist of five alternative options with the following codes: Strongly Agree.(S.A), Agree(A),Strongly Disagree (S.D), Disagree (D), Neutral(N).

Table 6-8

Responses on the Protection of Women against (Gender-based-Violence)

SN	Statement	SA	A	N	D	SD	Total
1.	Cases of violated women are treated with confidentiality.	111(39.9%)	140(50.1%)	28(10.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	279(100.0%)
2.	The camp settings by	84(29.9%)	97(34.8%)	98(35.2%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	279(100.0%)

	Government ensured mainstream for the protection of women.						%)
3.	Violated women have equal access to Government Judiciary.	0(0.0%)	28(10.0%)	14(5.0%)	84(30.0%)	153(55.0%)	279(100.0%)
4.	Shelter arrangement protect women from sexual violence	14(5.1%)	0(0.0%)	41(14.9%)	56(20.0%)	168(60.1%)	279(100.0%)
5.	Search for Firewood, food items protect women from sexual violence	43(15.3%)	209(74.7%)	28(10.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	279(100.0%)

Source: Field Survey, January--March 2018

Table 6-8: showed how government has protected the women against sexual violence in IDPs' camps. Item one shows that, 39.9% and 50.1% of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively with the statement, 10.0% were neutral, while 0.0% and 0.0% disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively with the statement.

It may be concluded that cases of violated women are treated with confidentiality in Maiduguri IDPs' camps. Interview with the violated women indicated that during counseling sessions with the NGOs, women are generally safeguarded by the counselors by ensuring confidentiality.

One of the women interviewed said that “the people attending to us first of all will assure us that they are here for us and anything we discuss or say to them will remain just between us and them, and that they would not share it with anybody. In fact during our sessions with them, the safe heaven is so far away from the people and no one will know what is going on there.

This has really made so many of us confide in them. Is it possible for an 11 year old girl receiving psycho-social support without fear of being scorned at? This has happened as a result of confidentiality”.

Another woman also said that “we are really protected by these people; they respect our private lives and ensure that those things we discussed with them remain with them. They have been helping us and have made us believe that what has happened

should be a thing of the past and we could live our lives without looking back. They have always assured us to talk to them and that whatever we discussed with them; they will not say it to another person. They have stayed true to what they have said. This has increased our confidence in them”. Majority of the violated women agreed that they are treated with confidentiality. It is important to note that these counseling and safe havens are provided by the NGOs and not the government.

As for the statement that government protects the violated in the IDPs Camps, 29.9% strongly agreed, 34.8% agreed, while 35.2% were neutral. 0.0% disagreed and 0.0% strongly disagreed with the research statement respectively. One can infer that the camp settings by government ensured mainstreaming for the protection of women in Maiduguri IDPs’ camps. Therefore, the camp is arranged in such a manner as to protect the women from sexual violation. The interview with the violated women showed a different result. The women indicated that at the early stage of the camp opening, toilets are not separated and both sexes could use it and hence exposing women to violation. However, these trends have changed as women have their separate toilets. But this has not safeguarded the women from violation. These toilet facilities are not under the watch of any security agents, as such women are

exposed to violation. Furthermore, the camp setting is such that men and women could mingle at any point in time, men could enter into a woman's shelter as such exposing the woman to sexual violence. They said they are easily lured and are raped by them. Analysis of the discussion showed that the government agencies indicated that the camp setting is such that women are protected from violation while the violated women showed that women are not adequately protected from gender base violence.

Table 6.8 also showed that 10.0% and 0.0% of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively that violated women have equal access to government judiciary, 5.1% were neutral, while (55.0%) and (29.0%) disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively with the statement. One can conclude that violated women do not have equal access to government judiciary as one of the ways of protecting women from sexual abuse. The interview with the violated women showed that justice for them has been elusive. Elusive in the sense that most of the time these men are never brought to justice. That they may have access to the judiciary or the justice system but hardly get justice. One of the girls said that **“I and my brother wanted to seek justice but the man ran away and no search was carried out for him”**. However, it is pertinent to note that the government and NGOs tried to ensure that the violated women have unfettered access to the justice system both inside and outside the camps. However, this has not been achieved.

The table also shows the shelter arrangement as it protects women from sexual violence. 14(5.9%) strongly agreed, 0(0.0%) agreed, while 41(14.9%) were neutral that the shelter arrangement is such that women are separated from men hence protecting them from sexual violence. 56(20.0%) and 168(60.1%) disagreed and strongly disagreed that shelter in the camp is arranged such that women are protected from sexual violence. One can infer that government made shelter arrangement such that women are not separated from men hence not protecting them from sexual violence in the study area. The interview indicates that the shelter arrangement does not separate the women from the men. A violated woman said that the shelter is given based on the number of children and not on gender mainstreaming. A widow can be a next door neighbor to a man who may sexually abuse her.

One of the violated women said that “I was raped by a man while sleeping in my room, he came to discuss with me in my room and he eventually raped me”. An analysis of the responses of the violated women showed that women are not adequately protected in terms of shelter arrangements. In item five table 6-8, 43(15.3%) and 209 (74.7%) of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively with the statement, 28(10.0%) were neutral, 0.0% and 0.0% disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively with the statement. One can

conclude that women are not protected during search for firewood, food items and the searches have been a breeding ground for sexual violence. Moreover, women have to search for firewood in isolated areas far away from the camps in the bushes, for cooking hence, exposing themselves to sexual violence. Lack of access to basic services such as firewood and food items exposes women to sexual violence in camps in Maiduguri. The interview with the NGOs shows that the provision of firewood as source of energy is not within their operational core competencies as they merely provide food and non-food items while others provide cash to the IDPs' to cover such expenses as purchase of cooking facilities. The government is responsible for providing this. The government has however failed in this regards as women IDPs' have to go in search of firewood and food items in very lonely bushy areas. Information available showed that women are exposed to sexual violence when they go in search for firewood in isolated areas or they are lured by men with the promise of getting them firewood or other food items. Analysis of the responses of the NGOs showed that government has failed to protect the women from sexual violence during the search for firewood.

6-9:Provision of Healthcare Service to Gender- Based Violence Women.

This section provides answer to the second research question:-

“How has the government been providing health care services to the abused women in Maiduguri IDPs’ camps?” The table below provides the answers.

The researcher sought to know from the respondents who are the government officials, NGOs and the victims of gender- based violence the extent to which government provides healthcare services, and to know whether the health care of the gender violated victims is adequately catered for.

Table 6-9:

Responses on Provision of Health Care Services to GBV

Survivals

S/N	Statement	SA	A	N	D	SD	Total
1.	Medical attention to GBV Victims	126(45.0%)	139(49.9%)	14(5.1%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	279(100.0%)
2.	Government Provision of health	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	14(5.1%)	83(29.7%)	126(45.3%)	279(100.0%)

	services to sexually violated women				%)	.0 %)	%)
3.	Authorize medical abortion to GBV victims	56(15.0%)	24(5.1%)	14(20.0%)	95(20.2%)	111 (39.7%)	279(100.0%)
4.	Government Provision of anti-retroviral drugs, therapy, and maternal health care services to violated women in the camps.	0(0.0%)	14(5.1%)	28(10.0%)	153(55.0%)	84(29.9%)	279(100.0%)
5.	Referral mechanism is available as a means of health care service to violated women in the camp.	97(34.8%)	126(45.0%)	42(15.1%)	14(5.1%)	0(0.0%)	279(100.0%)

Source: Field Survey, January--March 2018

Table 6-9 shows whether the government provides medical services to sexually violated women in Maiduguri IDPs' camps. Item one in table 6-9 126 (45.0%) and 139 (49.9%) of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively that medical services are available to victims of sexual violence, 14(5.1%) were neutral, while 0.0% were disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively that medical services are available to victims of sexual violence. It can be inferred that medical services are received by the victims of GBV in camps in Maiduguri.

The Interview with the NGOs indicates that the percentage of the violated women do not face widespread public health threat due to medical services received from both the government and NGOs. There are special centers provided by UNFPA, IOM, IRC and UNICEF for handling cases associated with gender-based violence in the camps.

In the interview with the GBV victims in the camp, they said that they have been receiving support in terms of medical attention from IRC, UNFPA, IOM, and UNICEF. **Survivors ages 14-16years said that “an immigration and some security personnel attached to the camp raped us under the pretense of assisting us to be going to the town without gate pass, this incidence led to pregnancy that was aborted and resulted in some health complications that exposed the culprits. We have been treated by IOM health team, but the culprits were not punished because they were government officials”.**

According to them only the NGOs provide medical services, Analysis of the responses from the government, NGOs and GBV victim showed that medical attention is given to the GBV victims. However, only the NGOs provide these services.

Table 6-9: also shows whether health services are provided to GBV victims. 0(0.0%) of the respondents indicated strongly agreed and agreed respectively, while 14(5.1%) were neutral that government provide health services to sexually violated women. Furthermore, 83(29.9%) and 126 (45.0%) disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively that government provide health services to the sexually violated women. One can infer that health services are not provided to the victims of GBV by the government. Interview with the NGO' reveals that health interventions are provided to victims of GBV in camps, and that Psycho Social Services, counseling therapy, and other medical services, are also provided to the GBV victims in the camps. There is a number of sensitization programmes created by the government and NGOs in the camps on the issue of gender- based violence. But the intervention of the government stops at the level of sensitization. The victims during interview agreed that they are receiving health-care services, from the NGOs in the camps. According to one of them **“we receive maternal healthcare services, in the clinic but mental healthcare,**

is referred by IRC and IOM. Accordingly the services received are very adequate to meet our health challenges”.

On whether abortions are authorized with certain health conditions, 56(15%), 24(5.1%) and 14(20%) of the respondents indicated strongly agreed, agreed and neutral respectively that medical abortions are authorized for victims of sexual violence. 95(20.2%) and 111 (39.7%) of the respondents indicated disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively that medical abortions are authorize for victims of sexual violence. Analysis of the response shows that authorize medical abortion is not allowed for sexually violated women in the camp. During the interview with the NGOs, they were asked conditions that might warrant abortions. The health experts said that abortion is totally illegal in Nigeria and the NGOs respect that law. However, when it is discovered that such pregnancies pose as life threatening to the victims, usually the option available is to abort the child. The interview with the victims of GBV who are pregnant or have delivered from the act of violence indicated that they were never given the option of aborting the child as it was considered illegal. Analysis of the responses of the government officials, NGOs and Sexually Violated Women showed that abortion is not allowed to be conducted for the victims of the insidious acts.

Table 6-9 shows whether government provides anti-retroviral drugs, therapy, and maternal health care services to sexually violated women in the camps. 0(0%) 14(5.1%) and 28(10.0%) of the respondents indicated strongly agreed, agreed and neutral respectively that government provides anti-retroviral drugs, therapy, and maternal health care services to violated women in the camps. 153(55%) and 84(29.9%) disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively that government provides anti-retroviral drugs, therapy, and maternal health care services to violated women in the camps. The analysis of the table revealed that government does not provide anti-retroviral drugs, therapy, and maternal health care services to sexually violated women in the camps. The interview with the NGOs reveals that victims of GBV are tested, those confirmed with sexually transmitted diseases are treated adequately. The interview with the violated women and women opinion leaders further confirms that sexually violated women are treated adequately. One of them said that “yes, after laboratory test, those found positive are looked after”. Analysis of the responses indicated that anti-retroviral drugs, therapy, and maternal health care services are provided to sexually violated women by the NGOs in the camps in Maiduguri.

Item five in table 6-9; 97(34.8%) and 126(45.0%) of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively that referral mechanism is available to sexually violated women in the IDPs' camps while 14(15.1%) were neutral. 14 (5.1%) and 0(0.0%) disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively that referral mechanism is available to sexually violated women in the IDPs' camps. One can conclude that referral mechanism is available as a means of health care service to violated women in the IDPs' camps. In the interview with NGOs it was revealed that the clinics in camps have the capacity to manage victims of gender- based violence and there are special units managed by the NGOs for the victims that are abused. The interview with the victims of the abuse confirms that they are adequately catered for in the camps and when there was a need for referrals out of the camps, it was carried out with the escort of the experts, the violated women are not discriminated upon according to them.

6-10 Empowerment of Violated Women

This section of the study sought to provide answer to the third research questions that asked; what are the efforts put in place to empower women as victims of gender- based violence in Maiduguri IDPs' camps?

The study enquired to know from the respondents whether the victims of gender- based violence are empowered by the government as part of the intervention strategies. This is with the view to understanding the extent to which the management of the victims of gender- based violence is in camps in Maiduguri.

Table: 6-10

Responses towards Economic Empowerment of Abused Women

S/N	Statement	SA	A	N	D	SD	Total
1.	Government provides vocational training to violated women in the camps.	84 (29.9%)	111 (39.9%)	56 (20.0%)	14 (5.1%)	14 (5.1%)	279 (100.0%)
2.	Government provides free interest loan to violated women in the camps.	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	70 (25.3%)	139 (49.7%)	70 (25.1%)	279 (100.0%)
3.	Government provides market to violated women in	14 (5.0%)	6 (22.0%)	40 (14.0%)	152 (55.0%)	67 (24.0%)	279 (100.0%)

	the camps.						
4.	Sexually violated women and employment opportunities in the government establishment.	0 (0.0%)	0(0.0%)	14 (5.1%)	139 (49.9%)	126 (45.0%)	279 (100.0%)
5.	Violated women and Gender- Based Violence decision making.	134(48)	98(35.0%)	36(13%)	9(3%)	2(1.0%)	279(100.0%)

Source: Field Survey, January--March 2018

Table 6-10 shows the efforts put in place to empower the victims of gender- based violence in Maiduguri IDPs' camps. The table sort to know whether vocational trainings are provided by the government. The table shows that 84(29.9%) and 111(39.9%) of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively that vocational training such as sewing, knitting, making of snacks pressing of Groundnut for oil, noodles, incense, is provided to violated women in the camps. 56(20.0%) were neutral, while

14(5.1%) and 14(5.1%) disagreed, strongly disagreed respectively that vocational training such as sewing, knitting, making of snacks is provided to violated women in the camps.

One can conclude that government provides vocational training (e.g. sewing, knitting, making of snacks etc. to violated women in IDPs' camps. The interview with the NGOs affirms that skill acquisition programmes are provided to the violated so as to enhance their capacity to integrate and function in the camp. This is mainly done by UNFPA, IRC and IOM by training the women in sewing, knitting, making of incenses, soap and pomade groundnut pressing for oil, noodles, and snacks. The violated women in the interview said that IRC, UNFPA & IOM have trained them in cap making, noodles, soap and pomade, and pressing of groundnut for oil. Analysis of the responses of the respondent indicated that vocational training is being given to the violated women as a means of empowering them. A sixteen year old survival that was raped in camp now has a 9 month old baby, according to a staff of IOM was rejected by her family and no support from any camp official, we supported her with non-food items (NFI). **“The love and care shown made me happy and the only family i have is the IOM family.”**

Another survival who was assisted through UNFPA lively food activities expresses her joy “i am being empowered by the skills i acquired as it has enhanced my livelihood in camp.”

This table further sort to know whether government as a means of empowering the sexually violated women provides them with interest free loans.0(0%) of the respondents indicated strongly agreed and agreed respectively that government provide interest free loans. 139 (49.7%) and 70(25.1%) disagreed and strongly disagreed that government provide free interest loan to violated women in the camps. Analyses of the table revealed that majority of the respondents are of the view that government does not provide interest free loans to the victims of sexual violence as a means of economic empowerment. In an interview with the NGOs it was learnt that they do not provide loan to the violated women as a means of empowerment. They train and provide them with startup kits, to help them live functionally in the camps. This is the view of all the NGOs interviewed. The interview with the violated women revealed that they have never received loans from the government let alone being interest free. According to them the NGOs have trained and equipped them with startup kits and a token amount of money which have enhanced their functional survival in the camps. Analysis of the response showed that loans

are not provided to the violated women by the government; however, NGOs provide them with startup kits for the training they have received in order to functionally survive in the camps.

In item three of table 6-10, 14(5.0%) and 6(22.0%) of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively that government provides sales outlets to sexually violated women in the camps, 40(14.1%) were neutral, while 162(55.0%) and 67(24.0%) of the respondents indicated disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively that government provide sales outlets for the produce of sexually violated women. One can conclude that government does not provide sales outlets to violated women in the camps to sale the goods they produced. The interview with the NGOs shows that the NGOs at times provide sales outlets for the violated women to sale their goods. However, the interview with the violated women showed that goods produced are sold in the markets inside and outside the camps. Most times retailers from the host communities patronize their goods. According to them neither the government nor the NGOs deliberately provide sales outlets for them, but nothing stop them from buying those goods on individual basis which they always do. Analysis of the responses showed that neither the government nor the NGOs

provide the violated women with sales outlets for the goods they produced from the vocational training received.

The table also shows that 139 (49.9%) and 126(45%) disagreed and strongly disagreed that sexually violated women are given employment opportunities in the government establishment. Inference from the table shows that violated women are not given employment opportunities in the government establishment. However, the interview with the NGOs affirms that NGOs provide employment opportunities to the violated women as health, welfare, protection and educational workers. The interview with the women opinion leaders and violated women indicated that government have not in any way provided jobs for the violated women, but NGOs have done so. Analysis of the responses of the government, NGOs and sexually violated women indicated that government does not provide direct employment to the sexually violated women.

Item five of table 6-10 sort to know whether sexually violated women are involved in decision making as it relates to their management. 134(48%) and 98(35.0%) of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively that sexually violated women are involved in decision making process as it relates to their management, 36(13.0%) were neutral, while 9(3%) and

2(1%) disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively with the statement. One can conclude that violated women are not involved in gender-based violence decision making process in the study area. The interview with the NGOs and women opinion that violated women are not part of the decision making process during interventions and therapy.

6-11 Rehabilitation of GBV Survivals in Camps

This section provide answer to the fourth research question that asked; what are the strategies put in place to rehabilitate women as victims of gender-based violence in camps? The analyses as contained in table 5.6 provide the answer.

Response Strategies on Rehabilitation of Gender-based Violence (GBV) Victims in Camps

The study sought to know from the respondents who are the government officials, NGOs, and the violated women on the response strategies put in place by the government to rehabilitate the sexually violated women.

Table 6-11**Responses on Rehabilitation of GBV Survivals in Camps**

S/N	Statement	SA	A	N	D	SD	Total
1.	Psychosocial supports are provided by the government to violated women in the camp.	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	28(10.0%)	140(50.1%)	111(39.9%)	279(100.0%)
2.	Rehabilitation services are provided by organization/agency to violated women in the camp.	84(29.9%)	97(34.8%)	98(35.2%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	279(100.0%)
3.	Violated women are provided with quality education in other to rehabilitate them	153(55.0%)	84(29.0%)	14(5.1%)	28(10.0%)	0(0.0%)	279(100.0%)
4.	Counseling services are provided to violated women in the camp.	41(14.9%)	168(60.1%)	56(20.0%)	14(5.1%)	0(0.0%)	279(100.0%)

5.	Violated women are enlightened on how to manage and overcome traumatic disorder they faced	43(15.3%)	209(74.7%)	28(10.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	279(100.0%)
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Source: Field Survey, January--March 2018

Table 6-11 shows the strategies put in place by government to rehabilitate women as victims of gender-based violence in camps. The first item on the table shows whether the government provides psycho-social services to the violated women. 111 (39.9% and 140 (50.1%) of the respondents strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively that psycho-social supports are provided to violated women in the camp, 10.0% were neutral, while 0% strongly agreed and agreed respectively that psycho-social supports are provided to violated women in the camp. It can be concluded that psychosocial supports are not provided to sexually violated women by the government in the camp. The interview with the NGOs shows that as part of the therapy for the violated women, psycho-social support is done by the NGOs involved in the management of violated women in the camps. Survivors of the age of 14-15 years that were raped by some rapist at the camp, said “we received Psychosocial and discussion sessions from the IOM mobile team which

boosted our moral and now we can move freely in the camp”. This therapy is done to rehabilitate the women in order to be functional in the society. The violated women on the other hand pointed out that they have been receiving psycho-social, family counseling and food services from the NGOs as a strategy for rehabilitation. Food and nonfood items meant for the IDPs’ were most of the times transported to neighboring countries by government agents, leaving the IDPs’ to fend for themselves exposing them to GBV. Analysis of the table indicated that the government is not providing rehabilitation services to the violated women. The attention of government is basically on camp management and coordination. The NGOs are essentially the ones that rehabilitate the sexually violated women in the camps in Maiduguri.

The table also shows that 84(29.9%) strongly agreed, 97(34.8%) agreed, while 98(35.2%) were neutral that rehabilitation services are not provided by the government to violated women in the camps. 0(0.0%) of the respondents indicated disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively. Inference from the table showed that rehabilitation services are provided by organization/agencies to violated women in the camps. The NGOs also states that rehabilitation services are provided while the violated women indicate that they have been receiving these services. One of the

women said that “the service we have been receiving is very effective, it has reduced the stress and trauma encountered after the violation”. Analysis of the result showed that rehabilitation services are provided by NGOs to violated women in the camps.

In table 6-11, 153 (55.0%) and 84 (29.0%) of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively that sexually violated women are provided with quality education in order to rehabilitate them, 5.1% were neutral, while 10.0% and 0.0% disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively with the statement. One can conclude that violated women are provided with quality education in order to rehabilitate them. The interview with the NGOs, suggests that sexually violated women are provided with education in order to rehabilitate them. Girls who are victims of the scourge are encouraged to enroll back to school. The kind of education generally provided is formal and the informal education and also vocational training to empower them. The findings of the interview with the sexually violated women are in consonance with the views expressed by the NGOs, the results from these survivors age ranging from 14-28 years old said that.

“we were engaged in formal, and informal education carried out in camps, but problem of insufficient food made us leave school for some times to work on peoples farm, to gain resources to buy food items, as the

one given in the camps get reduced every month or at times our names were omitted from the vouchers”.

Statement four in table 6-11 shows that 41(14.9%) strongly agreed, 168(60.1%) agreed, while 20.0% were neutral that counseling services are provided to violated women in camps. One can infer that counseling services are provided to sexually violated women in the camps. The NGOs confirms that counseling services are part of the therapeutic treatment given to sexually violated women. This is because most of the women have lost hope for living since they were abused and continuous counseling has been used to ease them out. The sexually violated women in an interview pointed out that the confidentiality as a principle has really assisted during the counseling. They said that these counseling services are easy to access and have been helpful. These services are provided by the NGOs in the camps. In terms of religious issues, the interview shows that religious leaders such as Ulamas are deeply involved in providing religious counseling to both the sexually violated women and children on how to accept what has happened and move on with their lives. The Ulamas also enlightened the whole camp communities to accept the women in the community, as what happened to them can happen to others as

such the women should neither be rejected nor scorned at by the camps communities or IDPs’.

In table 6-11, 43 (15.3%) and 209 (74.7%) of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively that violated women are enlightened on how to manage and overcome traumatic disorder they faced, 10.0% were neutral, while 0.0% and 0.0% disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively that violated women are enlightened on how to manage and overcome traumatic disorder they faced. One can conclude that violated women are enlightened on how to manage and overcome traumatic disorder in Maiduguri IDPs’ camps. The interview with the NGOs shows that experts on trauma especially on sexual violence are deployed to the camps to handle women that are sexually violated. Most times these services are effective in bringing about the desired behavioral dispositions of the sexually violated women.

6-12: Test of Hypothesis

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and Pearson Product Moment was used to test the hypotheses formulated in the study.

Hypothesis (H₀₁): Government has not significantly protected women from gender- based violence in Maiduguri IDPs’ camps.

Table 6-12

**Summary of Analysis of Variance on Protection of Women
from Gender- Based Violence in Maiduguri IDPs' camps**

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Signific ant
Between Groups	980.605	1	980.605	6.742	0.000**
Within Groups	68209.942	278	145.437		
Total	69190.548	279			

F, df 470= 0.000, 6.742 significant at 0.05

The result in table 5-3-1 indicates that Government has not significantly protected women from gender-based violence in Maiduguri IDPs' camps.

This is because the probability value ($P = 0.000$) is less than alpha ($\alpha = 0.05$) level of significance at a critical value = (6.742), sample size ($n = 279$), degree of freedom (1 and 278) respectively. Hence, the null hypothesis which states that the Government has not significantly protected women from gender-based violence in Maiduguri IDPs' camps is hereby rejected at 0.05 level of significance. Meaning government has not significantly protected women from gender-based violence in Maiduguri IDPs' camps.

Hypothesis (H02): Government has not enhanced the health care of sexually violated women as victims in Maiduguri IDPs' camps.

Table 6-13

Summary of Analysis of Variance on healthcare of sexually violated women as Victims in Maiduguri IDPs' camps

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Significant
Between Groups	1237.416	1	1237.416	5.486	0.020**
Within Groups	105793.807	278	225.573		
Total	107031.223	279			

F, df 470= 0.020, 5.486** significant at 0.05

The result in table 6-13 indicates that the government has enhanced the health care of violated women as victims in Maiduguri IDPs' camps.

This is because the probability value ($P = 0.020$) is less than alpha ($\alpha = 0.05$) level of significance at a critical value = (5.486), sample size ($n = 279$), degree of freedom (1 and 278) respectively. Hence, the null hypothesis which states that the government has not enhanced the health care of sexually violated women in Maiduguri IDPs' camps is hereby accepted at 0.05 level of significance. Meaning government has not enhanced the health of sexually violated women in Maiduguri IDPs' camps.

Hypothesis (H_0): There is no significant relationship between efforts of the government and empowerment of gender violated women in Maiduguri IDPs' camps.

Table 6-14

Result of Pearson Product Moment Correlation on Relationship between efforts of the government and empowerment of gender violated women in Maiduguri IDPs' camps

Variable	N	\bar{x}	SD	DF	<i>r</i>	P-Value
Efforts of Government	279	64.3886	1.6554	278	0.8997**	0.0019
Empowerment of GBV	279	21.7257	2.39797	278		

Source: Field Survey, January--March 2018

The result in table 6-14 indicates a significant relationship between efforts of the government and empowerment of gender- violated women in Maiduguri IDPs' camps. This is because the probability value ($P=0.0019$) is less than alpha ($\alpha = 0.05$) level of significance at a correlation index $r = (0.8997)$ sample size ($n=279$), degree of freedom (279) mean (64.3886,21.7257) and standard deviation (1.6554,2.39797) respectively. Hence, the null hypothesis which state that there is no significant relationship between efforts of government and empowerment of gender violated women in Maiduguri IDPs' camps is hereby rejected at 0.05 level of

significance. Meaning, there was a significant relationship between efforts of the government and empowerment of gender violated women ($r = 0.8997$, $P < 0.05$) in Maiduguri IDPs' camps.

6-15 Hypothesis (H:04): There is no significant correlation between strategies put in place by the government and efforts at rehabilitating women that are abused in Maiduguri IDPs' camps.

Table 6-15

Result of Pearson Product Moment Correlation on Relationship strategies put in place by the government and efforts at rehabilitating women that are abused in Maiduguri IDPs' camps.

Variable	N	\bar{x}	SD	DF	Type equation he	P-Value
Strategies	279	44.2666	1.42233	278	0.9999 ^{**}	0.0000
Efforts at Rehabilitating	279	31.6222	2.39797	278		

Source: Field Survey January--March 2018

The result in table 6-15 indicates a significant correlation between strategies put in place by the government and efforts at rehabilitating women that are abused in Maiduguri IDPs' camps. This is because the probability value ($P = 0.0000$) is less than alpha ($\alpha = 0.05$) level of significance at a correlation index $r = (0.9999)$, s

ample size ($n = 471$), degree of freedom (470), mean (44.2666, 21.7257) and standard deviation (1.42233, 31.6222) respectively. Hence, the null hypothesis which states that there is no significant correlation between strategies put in place by the government and efforts at rehabilitating women that are abused in Maiduguri IDPs' camps is hereby accepted at 0.05 level of significance. Meaning there is no significant correlation between strategies put in place by the government and efforts at rehabilitating women that are violated ($r = 0.9999, p < 0.05$) in Maiduguri IDPs' camps. It therefore means that the government has not been providing rehabilitation services to the sexually violated women.

6-16 Discussions of Major Findings

The study assesses the effect of the role of government in the management of sexually violated women in Borno state. In this regard, the research objectives, questions and hypotheses were carefully formulated to address issues on the role of government on the protection of violated women, provision of healthcare services, empowerment and their rehabilitation in Borno state, in order to achieve the desired objectives of the research, frequency distribution tables, ANOVA and Pearson Product Moment were computed with a view to determining the degree of relationship

between the variables. This discussion is segmented based on the objectives of the study.

6-17 Protection

The findings of the study from the hypothesis tested revealed that the first hypothesis is rejected and a conclusion drawn that the Government has not significantly protected women from gender-based violence in Maiduguri IDPs' camps. Meaning Government has not significantly protected women from gender-based violence in Maiduguri IDPs' camps. The treatment of cases of violated women with confidentiality, camp settings by the government ensured mainstream for the protection of women, giving violated women access to government judiciary and shelter arrangement such that women are separated from men to prevent them from sexual violence were ways the government prevented gender-based violence in IDPs' camps.

6-18 Health

Government has not enhanced the wellbeing of violated women as a victim in Maiduguri IDPs' camps is hereby rejected at 0.05 level of significance. Meaning government has enhanced the wellbeing of abused women as victims in Maiduguri IDPs' camps.

Providing healthcare services to the survivors of sexual violence, authorize medical abortion, providing anti-retroviral drugs, maternal health care services and referral mechanisms were the extent to which government's health care provision is adequately provided to abuse women.

6-19 Empowerment

There was a significant relationship between efforts of government and empowerment of gender violated women in Maiduguri IDPs' camps.

Providing vocational training by government (e.g. sewing, knitting, making of snacks etc., providing free interest loan, and giving employment opportunities in the government establishment to sexually violated women in the IDPs' camps were the efforts made by the government towards economic empowerment of abused women.

6-20 Rehabilitation

There was significant correlation between strategies adopted by the government and efforts at rehabilitating women that are violated in Maiduguri IDPs' camps.

Lastly, the study found out that the violated women have received psycho-social, family counseling and food services from government and NGOs as strategy for rehabilitation.

Rehabilitation services are provided by organizations/agencies to violated women in the camp such as counseling services which are easy to access and have been helpful. They were enlightened on how to manage and overcome traumatic disorders in Maiduguri IDPs' camps.

CONCLUSION

- FINDINGS

- RECOMMENDATION

CONCLUSION

Findings

- 1- The study found out that cases of sexually violated women are treated with confidentiality. The camp settings by the government did not ensure mainstreaming for the protection of women. Violated women do not have access to government judiciary and it is usually difficult to prosecute perpetrators of the crime. Shelter arrangement in the camps such that women are separated from men did not prevent sexual violence.
- 2- The study also found out that health services are provided to victims of sexual violence in the camps. These services are provided by the NGOs and not by the government.
- 3- The study revealed that medical abortion is not authorized, however, it is permitted when it threatens the lives of the victims.
- 4- The study revealed that anti-retroviral drugs, therapy, and maternal health care services are provided to sexually violated women in the camps and referral mechanism is available as a means of ensuring health care services. The services provided by the NGOs are effective and adequate to meet the health challenges of the sexually violated women.

- 5- Furthermore, the study revealed that vocational training such as sewing, knitting, making of snacks, pomade, caps, Pressing of Groundnut for oil are provided to sexually violated women by the NGOs and in collaboration with the government. The government did not provide interest free loan to violated women and employment opportunities in the government establishments are not provided to sexually violated women. The NGO's provided job opportunity to some of these women and assist them with tools and money to carry out their trade as a means of empowerment.
- 6- Lastly, the study found out that the sexually violated women have received psycho-social, family counseling, food services, from NGO's and little support from the government as strategies for rehabilitation. Rehabilitation services are provided by the NGO's to sexually violated women in the camp such as counseling and referral services which are easy to access and have been helpful. The sexually violated women were enlightened on how to manage and overcome traumatic disorders by the NGOs and not the government in Maiduguri, IDPs' camps.

The study concludes that women are not protected from sexual violence despite the mechanism of mainstreaming gender put in place. The healthcare needs of the violated women are adequately catered for by the NGOs in the clinics provided. The sexually violated women have been empowered through vocational training instituted by both the NGO's and government but only the NGOs distribute startup kits freely to the violated women. Psycho-social support service and counseling services are provided by the NGOs to reduce the stress and trauma of the victims of sexual violated women in camps in Maiduguri. The study therefore concludes that the role of government in the management of the sexually violated women has been minimal.

Second Recommendations

Based on the summary and conclusions of the findings, the following recommendations are given

1. There should be high level sensitization programmes on the dangers of sexual violence among the male populace; the danger to them in terms of contacting Sexually Transmitted Diseases should be spelt out.
2. Strict and adhesive punitive measures should be put in place for those involved in the act of violating women sexually.
3. Alternative source of energy should be provided so that women do not go out in search for fire wood in secluded areas and be violated.
4. The government should give loan and provide employment opportunities for the sexually violated women. This will go a long way in empowering and rehabilitating them into the society.
5. Education of females should be enhanced as it would give them awareness and power to be able to look after themselves and be victims to male counter parts due to dependency.

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APPENDICES:

This consists of:

- 1- Questionnaire for camp officials.
- 2- Interview with the NGOS.
- 3- Interview with women opinion leaders and violated women.
- 4- Pictures.

APPENDICES

Appendix.1: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CAMP OFFICIALS

Hello. My name is Bilkisu Lawan Gana. I am a PhD research student working to understand the experience of sexually violated women in relations to their management by government in Maiduguri IDPs' camps. There are many human right violations going on in camps especially sexual violence against women and girls this is a very sensitive topic, I want to learn from you to better understand the issues and ways of helping the survivals of sexual violence, the findings of this research will be for improving services and strengthening support to these women. Thank you very much for your understanding and support.

SECTION A: BIO-DATA

This section assesses the role of Government in the Management of Violated Women; a case study of gender-based violence in Maiduguri, Borno State Nigeria.

Please read the followings and tick appropriately.

6. Sex
 - a. Male ☐
 - b. Female ☐
7. Age Group
 - a. Less than 25 ☐

- b. 25 and less than 32 ☐
 - c. 32 and less than 39 ☐
 - d. 39 and above ☐
- 8. Marital Status
 - a. Single ☐
 - b. Married ☐
 - c. Divorced ☐
 - d. Widow ☐
- 9. Educational Qualification
 - a. Informal Education ☐
 - b. Secondary School Certificate Exam ☐
 - c. National Certificate Education ☐
 - d. B.A./ BSC ☐
 - e. Higher Diploma ☐
 - f. M.A. / MSC ☐
 - g. PhD ☐
- 10. Occupation
 - a. Student ☐
 - b. Unemployed ☐
 - c. House wife ☐
 - d. Businesswoman ☐

SECTION B

The questionnaire below is closed ended using (Likert scale) and contains items that sought for information on the variables such as protection, health, empowerment and rehabilitation. The format consist of five alternative options with the following codes:

Strongly Agree.(S.A), Agree(A),Strongly
Disagree(S.D),Disagree(D),Neutral(N).

S/NO.	Statements	SA	A	N	D	SD
The protection of women against Gender-based Violence (GBV)						
1.	Loss of livelihood and lack of access to basic services, often increase the vulnerability of women to Gender-based Violence.					
2.	Cases of Violated Women are treated with confidentiality					
3.	Most of the recorded cases of violation took place in the government designated camps.					
4.	The camp settings by Government ensured mainstream for the protection of women.					
5.	Do Violated Women have equal access to Government Judiciary than Violated Men in the camp?					
	The shelter arrangement is such that women are separated from men hence protecting them from sexual violence?					
6.	The search for food and firewood for					

	cooking in isolated areas exposes the women to sexual violence					
The provision of health care services to Gender-based Violence Victims						
7.	The huge percentage of the violated face widespread of public health threat in the government camp.					
8.	Does your Organisation/Agency provide services to survivals of sexual violence? (What kind of services?)					
9.	Are they aware of the services provided?					
10.	Authorize medical abortion is given where it affects the mental health of the violated woman.					
11.	Is there high level of discrimination against violated in Health care Services in camps?					
12.	Are anti-retroviral drugs, therapy, and maternal health care services given to the violated in camps					
13.	Referral mechanism is available as a means of health care services to violated women					
Empowerment of the Violated Women						
14.	Does your Organisation/Agency empower violated women					
15.	Government provide vocational training (e.g. sewing, knitting, making of snacks etc. to GBV					
16.	Loans with free interest are given to sexually violated women					

17.	Government provide markets for the products as a means of encouragement to GBV					
18.	Sexually violated women are given employment opportunities with the government establishment					
19.	National/International Organisations do provide empowerment programs					
20.	Violated women are involved in Gender-based Violence decision making process					
The Rehabilitation of Gender-based Violence (GBV) Victims In Camps						
21.	Does your Organisation been able to interact with women and girls violated in camps					
22.	Psychosocial support are provided for the violated women					
23.	Rehabilitation services are provided by your Organisation/agency					
24.	Violated women are provided with quality education in order to rehabilitate them					
25.	Lack of resources and politics affects the rehabilitation of violated women					
26.	Counselling services provided has helped in rehabilitating most sexually violated women in camps					
27.	Financial empowerment is a sufficient means of rehabilitating the violated women					

Appendix 2

INTERVIEW WITH NGOS

Hello. My name is Bilkisu Lawan Gana. I am a PhD research student working to understand the experience of sexually violated women in relations to their management by government in Maiduguri IDPs' camps. There are many human right violations going on in camps especially sexual violence, against women and girls this is a very sensitive topic, I want to learn from you to better understand the issues and ways of helping the survivals of sexual violence the findings of this research will be on improving services and strengthening support to these women. Thank you very much for your understanding and support. Please you can be as detailed as possible.

The protection of women against Gender-based Violence (GBV)

1. Can you buttress the point that loss of livelihood and lack of access to basic services often increases the vulnerability of women to Gender-based Violence?
2. Are Cases of Violated Women treated with confidentiality?
3. Most of the recorded cases of violation took place in the government designated camps. Please comment on this?

4. In your own opinion are the camp settings by Government ensured mainstream for the protection of women?
5. Do Violated Women have equal access to Government Judiciary as Violated Men in the camp?
6. How is the shelter arrangement in the camp?
7. The search for food and firewood for cooking in isolated areas exposes the women to sexual violence. Is this true?

The provision of health care services to Gender-based Violence Victims

8. The huge percentage of the violated face widespread public health threat in the government camp. Comment on this
9. Does your Organisation/Agency provide services to survivals of sexual violence? (What kind of services?)
How do you create awareness on your services to the violated women?
10. What conditions are given for authorize medical abortion for the violated woman.
11. Is there high level of discrimination against violated in Health care Services in camps?
12. Are anti-retroviral drugs, therapy, and maternal health care services given to the violated in camps?

13. Can you describe the referral mechanism available as a means of health care services to violated women?

Empowerment of the Violated Women

1. Does your Organisation/Agency empower violated women?
2. Does your organization provide vocational training (e.g. sewing, knitting, making of snacks etc. to GBV?
3. Does your organization provide interest free loan to sexually violated women?
4. NGOs provide sales outlet for the products as a means of encouragement to GBV?
5. Sexually violated women are given employment opportunities with the NGOs, how true is this?
6. National/International Organisations do provide empowerment programs?
7. Violated women are involved in Gender-based Violence decision making. How true is this?

The Rehabilitation of Gender-based Violence (GBV) Victims In Camps

1. Is your Organisation able to interact with women and girls violated in camps?
2. Does your organization provide Psychosocial support for the violated women?
3. Are rehabilitation services provided by your Organisation/agency for GBV?
4. Violated women are provided with quality education in order to rehabilitate them. How true is this?
5. Is your organization constrained by resources and politics in their effort to rehabilitate violated women?
6. Counseling services provided by your organization has helped in rehabilitating most sexually violated women in camps?
7. Do you agree that financial empowerment is a sufficient means of rehabilitating the violated women?

Appendix 3

INTERVIEW WITH WOMEN OPINION LEADERS AND VIOLATED WOMEN

Hello. My name is Bilkisu Lawan Gana. I am a PhD research student working to understand the experience of sexually violated women in relations to their management by government in Maiduguri IDPs' camps

I know that this is a very sensitive topic and I respect your willingness to talk with me. Some of my questions might bring up things for you that are not easy to talk about. If you need to take a break, please let me know.

More precisely, I would like to ask you questions about your socio-demographic, how protected are you as IDPs', healthcare needs, empowerment and rehabilitation. This discussion will stay confidential and your name and that of your family members or group will not be mentioned in this study if you don't wish to.

Before we get started, I would like everyone to agree that this discussion is confidential. This means that no one here will tell anyone the details of what we will talk about. It is important that everyone here feels safe and trusts that the group will not repeat anything that is said here. We are not recording your names. We will write a summary of this discussion but it will not include

information about any individual person here. Can everyone agree to keep this discussion confidential? (Ask for group agreement; answer any questions they may have)

Now that you understand a little more about why we are here together, I want to be sure that everyone agrees to participate in this discussion.

Thank you for that, and let's begin. I expect our discussion to last about an hour to an hour and a half. Please let me know if you have any questions.

(Research Assistant record)

1. Gender 1. Male/ 2. Female.
2. Place of birth.
3. Marital status
 - a) Married
 - b) Divorced
 - c) Widow
4. What is your level of education?
 - a) Literate (Quranic)
 - b) Primary school
 - c) Secondary school
 - d) College of Education/Polytechnic
 - e) University
 - f) Other: Specify: _____

PROTECTION OF THE IDPS' FROM ABUSES

8. What do you understand by the term sexual violence?
9. I understand that you have been sexually violated, how true is that?
10. After the incidence of the violence did you inform any one (who?, why ? how did the person respond?
11. The shelter arrangement is such that women are separated from men hence protecting them from sexual violence. What do you have to say concerning this?
12. Are cases of Violated Women treated with confidentiality?
13. Did you have any desire to get legal justice and punish the culprits (why and why not?)
14. Are you included in decision making that affects you directly?
15. Loss of livelihood and lack of access to basic services, often increase the vulnerability of women to sexual violence. Do you agree with this?

PROVISION OF HEALTH CARE SERVICES TO ABUSED WOMEN

16. Can you describe any services that have been provided to women and girls that were violated in camp? (e.g. Maternal Health, Specialized Mental Health Care)
17. Do you know what group provided these services? (e.g. Government Representatives, National/International Organisations, Community Associations, Traditional Rulers, Religious body etc.)
18. Do you believe that these services are adequate to meet your needs?
19. Are anti-retroviral drugs and therapy given to the violated in camps?
20. Are there proper strategies put in place to ensure that contagious gender base violence victims are treated?
21. Is there high level of stigmatization and discrimination against violated women in camps, in terms of health care services?

EMPOWERMENT OF VIOLATED WOMEN

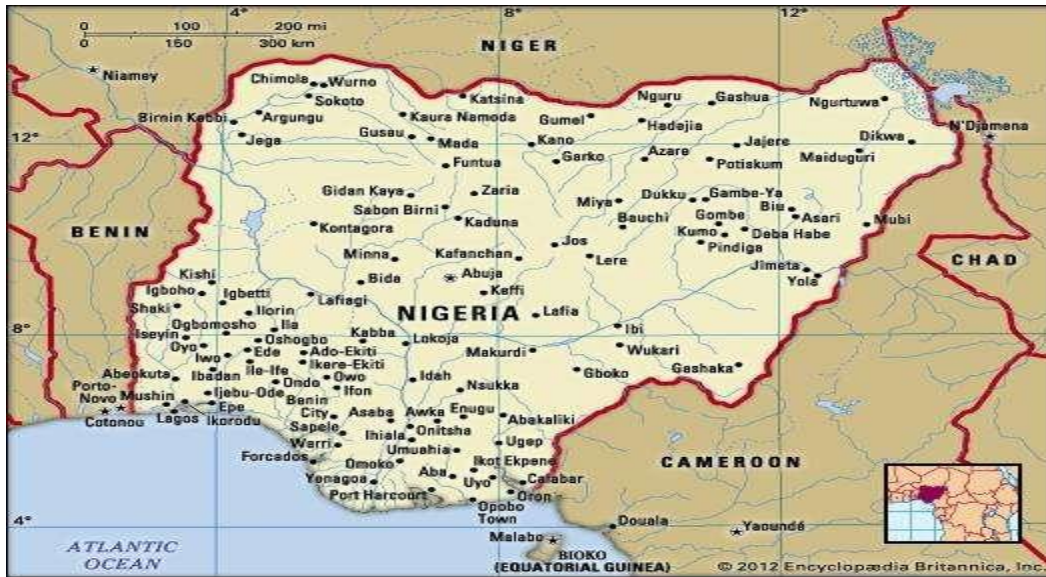
22. Can you comment on the empowerment programs put in place in camps for the violated women (vocational training e.g. sawing, knitting, making of snacks etc.?)
23. Who provide these empowerments programs (e.g. Government Representatives, National/International Organisations, Community Associations, Traditional Rulers, Religious body etc.?)
24. Does the government provide sales outlets for the products as a means of encouragement?
25. Are the training programs organized and adequate to empower the violated women in camps?
26. Are there specific employment opportunities by government for women that were violated in camps?
27. Are Loans with free interest given to sexually violated women for their empowerment?
28. What do you want government to do in terms of empowerment?

REHABILITATION OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE VICTIMS IN CAMPS

29. Is there specific program put in place to psychologically rehabilitate women violated in camps, e.g. (psychosocial support, family counseling, food services etc.)?
30. In your own opinion how effective are the counseling services provided in rehabilitating violated women?
31. How effective are the educational programs provided in rehabilitating violated women in camps?
32. Who provide these services? (e.g. Government Representatives, National/International Organisations, Community Associations, Traditional Rulers, Religious body etc.)
33. Are these services easy or hard to access? (If easy which services, if hard which services)?
34. Do you have any fears about the consequences of this violence?
35. What do you think gives you strength to handle the situation?

Appendix 4

Pictures



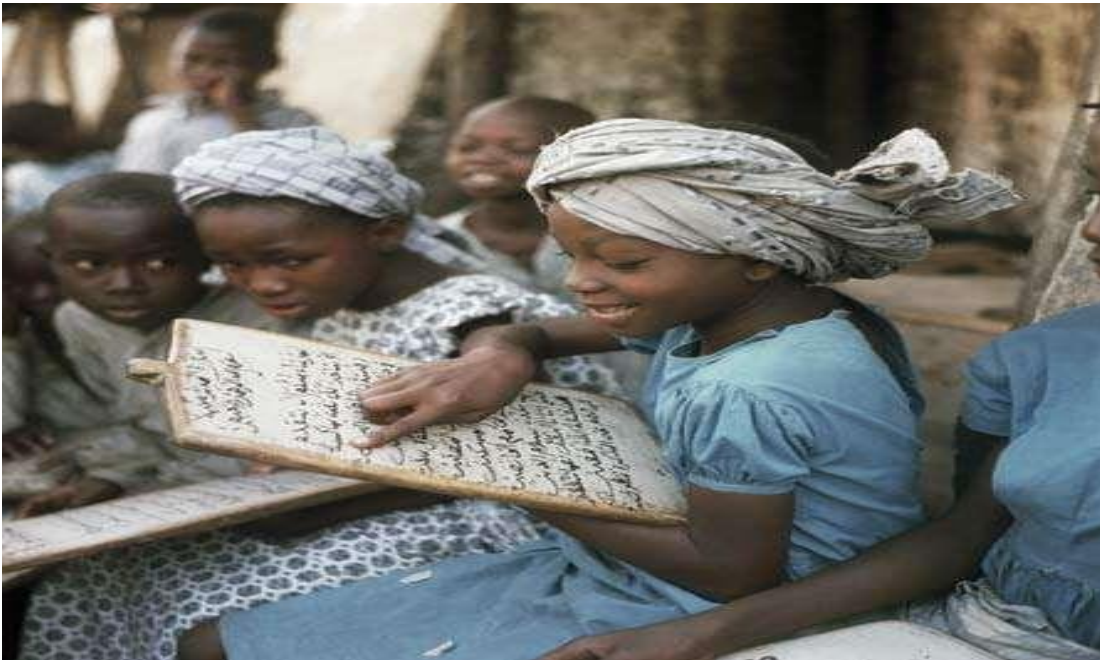
**Map of Nigeria Showing the thirty-six states and it's
neighbouring countries**



This picture shows the praise singers of the emirs in Northern
Nigeria



This picture shows female traditional dancers in Yoruba Land in Western Nigeria.



A little girl reads the Qur'ān as her fellow pupils watch, Ibadan, Nigeria. *Paul Almasy/Corbis*